APRIL, 1790. THE NUMB. 3123.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1790.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, *March* 19, 1790. A. M.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the report of the committee, to whom were referred all the papers on the files of the General Assembly, respecting the claims to lands in the county of Luzerne, was read the second time.

A motion was made by Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Rawle,

To postpone the consideration of the said report, in order to introduce a motion.

Which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Lewis then read his motion; and being seconded by Mr. Ashmead, the same was presented to the chair, and read as follows, viz.

Whereas a letter hath been sent to this House by John Nicholson, Esq; containing indecent and injurious reflections upon the character and conduct of Conrad Ihrie, junior, Esquire, a member of this House, in relation to his duty as a Representative of the people, in breach of the privileges of this House, and in high contempt of the Legislature of this state: And whereas the said John Nicholson, Esquire, hath since caused the said letter to be printed and published:

Resolved, That the said John Nicholson, Esquire, do attend at the bar of this House on Monday next, to answer for his conduct herein.

On the question,—"Will the House agree to the same?"—the Yeas and Nays being called by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lewis, were as follow, viz. Yeas 36, Nays 23.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Conrad Ihrie, Esquire, a member of this House, in his place, gave information that he had been arrested this morning by Adam Stricker, on a warrant from George Bryan, Esq; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this state, a copy whereof he read, as follows, viz.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

To the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS complaint is made to me, verified on oath, that Conrad Ihrie, Esquire, the younger, of Northampton county, did this day threaten, that if the House of Assembly should not do as he expected respecting John Nicholson, Esquire, of the city of Philadelphia, he would take satisfaction out of the said John's skin, meaning, as it is apprehended, that he would beat the said John: And whereas the said John hath, on his oath, declared, that he feareth that the said Conrad may execute his said threats; thereupon craveth surety of the peace against the said Conrad. These are therefore to authorise and require you to take and bring the said Conrad before me, to give surety of the peace, if need be, in the premises. Dated the eighteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1790.

G. BRYAN.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Downing

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms do bring before this House to-morrow morning, Adam Stricker, who this day arrested Conrad Ihrie, junior, Esquire, by virtue of a warrant from George Bryan, Esq; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, *March* 20, 1790. A. M.

A letter from the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this commonwealth, was presented to the chair, and read, with a copy of his warrant inclosed, informing the House, that on the application of John Nicholson, Esq; Comptroller-General, he issued a warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, authorising and requiring him to take and bring before him the body of Conrad Ihrie, jun. Esq; of the county of Northampton, to find surety of the peace, if need be, as to the said John Nicholson, Esq;

Ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from the Comptroller-General was read, stating that he has been served with a copy of the resolution passed yesterday, commanding his attendance at the bar of this House on Monday next, and requesting he may be heard by Counsel learned in the law; and on motion, Whereupon, Ordered, That his request be granted.

The Sergeant-at-Arms informed the House, that he had, in obedience to their order, the body of Adam Stricker in his custody, ready to produce.

Ordered, That Adam Stricker be set to the bar of the House.

Which was accordingly done.

The prisoner requested leave to present a petition, praying to be heard by Counsel learned in the law; and having obtained leave, presented the same to the chair, as likewise the original warrant, under the hand and seal of the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; which were severally read; and on motion, and by special order, the said petition was read the second time: Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Rawle, seconded by Mr. Kennedy,

Ordered, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that Adam Stricker be brought to the bar on Tuesday next in the afternoon; and that he now have leave to withdraw, remaining in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the mean time.

MONDAY, *March* 22, 1790. P. M.

Agreeably to the resolution passed March 19th, John Nicholson, Esquire, attended at the bar of this House, to answer for his conduct in writing a letter, directed to the Speaker, containing indecent and injurious reflections upon the character and conduct of Conrad Ihrie, junior, Esquire, a member of this House, in relation to his duty as a Representative of the people; and he being called upon to answer whether he was ready to proceed in his defence, named Mr. Ingersol and Mr. Sergeant as his Counsel.

Mr. Ingersol then proceeded to speak to the subject matter before the House;

And after some time spent in hearing Counsel,

On motion,

Ordered, That John Nicholson, Esquire, have leave to withdraw, and that he be directed to attend at the bar of this House to-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, *March* 23, 1790. P. M.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending at the bar with Adam Stricker, agreeably to the order of this House, March 20th,

On motion of Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Carson,

Ordered that Adam Stricker be brought to the bar on Thursday next, in the afternoon, and that he remain in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the mean time.

Agreeably to the order of yesterday, John Nicholson, Esquire, attended at the bar, and his Counsel being directed to proceed in their arguments in his defence;

After some time spent in hearing their arguments,

The Counsel in behalf of John Nicholson, Esquire, requested, that he be permited to shew that the remaining part of the paragraph contained in his letter to the House of the 16th day of March is strictly true, in asserting that the member (Conrad Ihrie, junior, Esquire,) had become the inveterate enemy of the said John Nicholson, and that the cause of that enmity was the one assigned in that letter.

On the question,—"Will the House hear the Counsel on the said subject?"—the Yeas and Nays being called by Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Boys, were as follow, viz. Yeas 26, Nays 34.

So it was carried in the negative.

After some time the Counsel in behalf of John Nicholson, Esquire, concluded: Whereupon,

On motion,

Ordered, That Friday next be assigned for the further consideration of the subject matter before the House.

Ordered, That John Nicholson, Esquire, have leave to withdraw, and that he be directed to attend at the bar of the House on Friday next.

THURSDAY, *March* 25, 1790. P. M.

Agreeably to the order of the House, Adam Stricker was brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and being called upon to answer whether he was ready to proceed in his defence, named Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sergeant as his Counsel.

The House then heard the Counsel in behalf of the prisoner.

A motion was made by Mr. Rawle, seconded by Mr. Vaux, containing several resolutions, relative to the subject matter before the House: Whereupon

On motion of Mr. Rhea, seconded by Mr. Finley,

Adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

FRIDAY, *March* 26, 1790. A. M.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. Rawle, seconded by Mr. Vaux, recurring, agreeably to order,

Resolved, That the power of protecting its members from arrests during a session, and in going to and returning from the same, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, is necessary for the Legislature of a free state, and is therefore vested in the Legislature of this state.

And on the question,—"Will the House agree to the original resolution?"—the Yeas and Nays being called by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Vaux, were as follow, viz. Yeas 33, Nays 27.

Resolved, That this House, being invested with such powers in trust only for the benefit of the people represented in the Legislature, and to secure their happiness and safety, ought at no time to prevent the course of public justice, or support any of its members in opposition thereto; and, upon petition from any person aggrieved, will, as a matter of right, if the case shall so require, grant leave to proceed at law against any such members.

Resolved, That the privileges of members of the Legislature shall not henceforward extend to prevent sureties of the peace being required of such members, for matters arising after the end of any session thereof, or where, for want of information, the party could not make application to the House while in session.

Resolved, That Conrad Ihrie, junior, Esquire, a member of this House, having been arrested during this session, not being charged with treason, felony, or a breach of the peace, and without application to this House for leave to proceed against him, be forthwith discharged from such arrest; and that the Speaker of the House do write a letter to the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, signifying the pleasure of the House in the premises.

On the question,—"Will the House agree to the same?"—the Yeas and Nays being called by Mr. Rhea and Mr. Marshall, were as follow, viz. Yeas 34, Nays 26.

Resolved, That Adam Stricker be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

EODEM DIE. P. M.

Agreeably to the order of the House of the 23d instant, John Nicholson, Esquire, appearing at the bar,

A motion was made by Mr. Rawle, seconded by Mr. Vaux, in the following words, viz.

Resolved, That John Nicholson, Esquire, standing at the bar of this House, be reprimanded by the Speaker for his conduct, in imputing to a member of the House, acting in the discharge of the duties of his station, motives supposed to arise from personal enmity; and, in consideration that the said John Nicholson hath since declared that he intended no disrespect thereby to the House, that he be discharged without further proceedings.

It was then, on motion of Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That the consideration of the said motion be postponed until Tuesday next, in the afternoon, and that it be the order for that day.

TUESDAY, *March* 30, 1790. P. M.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resumed the consideration of the motion postponed March 26th: Whereupon

Resolved, That John Nicholson, Esquire, is guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, and of a contempt of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That John Nicholson, Esquire, standing at the bar of this House, be reprimanded by the Speaker for his conduct, in imputing to a member of the House, acting in the discharge of the duties of his station, motives supposed to arise from personal enmity; and, in consideration that the said John Nicholson hath since declared that he intended no disrespect thereby to the House, that he be discharged without further proceedings.

On the question,—"Will the House adopt the same?"—the Yeas and Nays being called by Mr. Rhea and Mr. Lewis, were as follow, viz. Yeas 31, Nays 26.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

The Speaker then, pursuant to the said resolutions, reprimanded the said John Nicholson, standing at the bar of the House.

After which he was informed, that he was discharged without further proceedings.

Extracts from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, March 25, 1790.

Sundry petitions were read.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, brought in the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1790, and the bill for establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, enrolled---which had been examined by the committee, and found correct; the speaker then signed the same.

A motion was then made that the house should go into a committee of the whole, on the bill respecting the South Western frontiers. Some objection was made to the immediate adoption of the motion---as interesting and important intelligence was daily expected from Governor Sinclair.

The motion being put was carried in the affirmative---and the galleries were thereupon shut

FRIDAY, March 26, 1790.

Mr. Livermore presented a petition from the inhabitants of Portsmouth, (N. H.) respecting certain duties on tonnage; and also praying that the district court may be holden in that place only.

In committee of the whole house, Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill to prevent the exportation of goods, not duly inspected according to the laws of the several States, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Livermore objected to the bill as an unconstitutional interference on the part of Congress with the powers of the respective States. The Constitution, said he, has expressly reserved to the several States, the power of making their own inspection laws, and the power of executing them is inseparably connected: those laws will doubtless be executed without an interference on our part.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that the object of the bill is to make it the duty of the Collectors to attend to the execution of the State Inspection Laws, it having formerly been the duty of the State Collectors: Since the appointments were made by the United States, the officers did not conceive themselves bound to pay particular attention to those laws.

Several other Gentlemen spoke on the subject, and the great importance of such laws, and their punctual execution were enlarged on.

The committee finally agreed to some amendments, which were adopted by the House; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill for accepting the cession made by the State of North Carolina of certain lands therein described.

In the preamble to the bill, the words "THE HONORABLE," were prefixed to the names of the Senators from North Carolina.

Mr. Page moved that those words should be struck out. He observed, that however honorable the gentlemen might be, and he was ready to acknowledge they were truly so, yet, agreeable to the usage of the House, he conceived there was an impropriety in giving any titles. He hoped never to see the time when a legislative sanction should be given to such distinctions. If a permanent aristocracy was ever established among us, it would be through this medium: Such titles have been productive of infinite mischief in other countries; they are anti-republican, and as such cannot be conferred with any propriety by this House.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if the Hon. gentleman was ready to acknowledge the Senators from the State of North Carolina were truly honorable characters, he could see no mischief or impropriety in saying so; it comports with the usage of the several States: but he considered it as a matter of trifling consequence, and hoped the committee would not spend time in altercating the subject.

Mr. Page made some reply to Mr. Sedgwick, and the vote being taken, it passed in the affirmative by a great majority, and the words were struck out.

A condition in the act of cession, relative to the emancipation of slaves--- that Congress should not (as in the act for the government of the Western Territory) provide for their freedom---occasioned some debate; an amendment was proposed and debated, ---but not adopted.

The committee reported the bill with the above amendment only---which was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, informed the House---that the appropriation and naturalization bills were pre-

ented to the President of the United States for his approbation, the 25th instant.---Adjourned to Monday.

The committee of the whole House, to whom was referred the report of the committee on the memorial of the people called Quakers, and of the Pennsylvania and New-York societies for promoting the abolition of Slavery, agreed to the following---Which was entered on the journals:

That the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, cannot be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808.

That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves or in the treatment of them within any of the states, it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulation therein, which humanity and true policy may require.

That Congress have authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African trade, for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves, and of providing by proper regulations for their humane treatment, during the passage of slaves imported by the citizens, into the said States admitting such importation.

MONDAY March 29, 1790.

Several bills and petitions were read.

The Chairman from a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a provision for the support of public credit, reported.

The House then agreed to the first, second and third resolutions, reported by the committee; but a debate took place on the fourth, viz. 'for assuming the State debts'---and Mr. Carroll moved to recommit the said resolution to a committee of the whole House; which motion was contested for a considerable time, and at length carried in the affirmative, 29 appearing for the motion, and 27 against it.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1790.

The bill for accepting the cession of certain lands therein described, made by the state of North-Carolina, having been amended by the House, as stated in our last, and returned to the Senate---the amendment was concurred in by the Senate, with an amendment---this additional amendment was to strike out the *names* of the Senators of North-Carolina from the preamble, and was agreed to by the House.

The order of the day being called for, the Speaker read the fifth resolution of the report of the committee of the whole House, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gerry moved that all the propositions subsequent to that for assuming the state debt should be recommitted to a committee of the whole--He observed that these are so inseparably connected with the foregoing, that those who consider the assumption as an object of importance, have associated the subsequent propositions with it, and cannot consistently vote for the latter, but in reference to the former.

This motion occasioned debate.

It was opposed by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Stone, Mr. Seney, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Williamson; and supported by Mr. Bland, Mr. Vining, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Burke and Mr. Wadsworth.

The motion being put, it passed in the affirmative---31 members voting in favour of it.

The House then went into a committee of the whole---Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The proposition for the assumption of the State Debts being read, the debate on the subject was renewed, and continued until near three o'clock, when the committee rose, without coming to a decision.

A message was received from the President of the United States by his Secretary, informing the House, that the act for establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, and the act making appropriations for the services of government for the year 1790, have received his approbation and signature.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House they have passed the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, with sundry amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House.---Adjourned.

NEWBERN, March 18.

By a gentleman from Hispaniola, we are informed that the utmost commotion prevails in that island—that the inhabitants of Cape Francois have declared themselves independent from the king and national assembly of France—raised an armed force, under the name of the "Patriots of Cape Francois"—established a house of legislature and appointed a governor. The first operation of the new administration has been to declare their port open to the vessels of every nation and to permit the importation of all sorts of commodities.

By a letter from Hillsborough of the 8th inst. we learn that the greatest part of that town had been destroyed by fire a few days before.

The Hon. James Iredell, Esq; of Edenton, is elected one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

The Hon. John Stokes, Esq; is elected one of the representatives of this state in Congress, for the Yadkin division, composed of the districts of Salisbury and Morgan.

BALTIMORE, April 2.

Captain Sinclair, of the brig Hope, who arrived here yesterday from Marseilles, which place he left 12th Feb. informs us, that the prices of Sicily wheat were from 40 to 42 livres per charge of 3 1-4 bushels, Winchester measure, or 26s. 2d. sterling. American flour, 36 livres per 112lb. or 24s. 10d. sterling.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

It is said, by a Boston paper, that the British have lately encroached upon Massachusetts, by extending her *law* jurisdiction within that commonwealth.

It is said, that the flour, grain, &c. exported from the United States to foreign ports, in 1789, at the average price thereof in Europe and the West-Indies, amount to 15,000,000 of dollars.

A late Connecticut paper mentions, that the additional duties of three livres, eight sous tournois, on every quintal of cod fish and pickled fish, imported into the French leeward islands, is taken off.

On the 12th of February, at seven in the evening, a tremendous fire broke out at Point Petre, in Gaudaloupe, and was not extinguished until midnight. There were twenty-five capital buildings consumed, besides a number of smaller ones—the whole loss estimated at six millions of livres. We are happy to add, that a number of vessels belonging to the United States were lying in the harbor, the masters and crews of which exerted themselves in the most signal manner on this distressing occasion; and the assistance they lent was esteemed so important as to entitle them to receive the thanks of the public by a committee from the citizens of the town.

Extract from the Register of the General Assembly of the colony of Gaudaloupe, February 22d, 1790.

"Mr. Dormoy read the account of the assistance that had been rendered (in the unfortunate fire that happened the 12th of this month at Point Petre) by the American Captains and crews belonging to the vessels in said port. Public reports of the matter have already put the Assembly upon seeking official accounts, that they might have an opportunity to return to their generous brethren the tribute and acknowledgments justly due them from this colony for their services in the late disaster. It is therefore enacted that the committee shall present an address of thanks, and that the deputies of Point Petre be requested to send a list of the names of the Captains, to be inserted in the address. When this act was passed *(nem. con.)* Mr. Dormoy demanded that justice should be done in respect to the act of 1783, which imposed a duty of three dollars on each American Captain, at the admiralty office, and which for some years past had been *(illegally)* extended to seven. This abuse was then taken into consideration, and the Assembly was pleased to enact, that the Attorney General and his deputies shall order that only the sum stipulated in the act of 1783 shall, in future, be demanded.

Extract of a letter from Danbury, (Connecticut) dated March 25.

"It must afford singular satisfaction to every true patriot, and real friend to the United States, to view the astonishing rapidity with which arts and manufactures are increasing throughout the Union. --Even this little town, altho' a sufferer by the devastation of her enemies, is approximating to a degree of respectability beyond the most sanguine hopes of her warmest friends. The spirit of emulation in mechanic arts, which pervades the community, cannot be too highly commended and encouraged."

April 3. Last Sunday Captain Hoge, in the sloop Jersey, arrived at New-Brunswick (New-Jersey) from Eustatia, by whom we have the following information, that on the second ult. the inhabitants of Martinique rose against the King's Guards, ordered off all the troops, treated the officers very ill, tore the cockades from their hats, and put them into the common prison; they also fired upon the King's ships, and took possession of Fort Royal; he also informs that there was great disturbance in St. Martins, that the Governor was obliged to fly, and the people were all in arms.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 7.*

Yesterday the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth adjourned, to meet on the fourth Tuesday in August next, at three o'clock, P. M. in this city.

On Monday evening last there was a numerous and respectable meeting, at the State House, of the Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, at which meeting the constitution was finally ratified, and the officers of the society elected, viz.

President.—The Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, L. L. D.

Vice-President.—General Walter Stewart.

Secretary.—Mr. Mathew Carey.

Treasurer.—Mr. John Taylor.

Physicians.—Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Carson.

Counsellors.—Charles Heatly and Jasper Moylan, Esqrs.

Acting Committee.—Messieurs John Shea, Paul Coxe, John Leamy, Patrick Moore, Thomas Lea, Alexander Nesbitt, Thomas Procter, Robert Rainey, Charles Risk, John Brown, John Strawbridge and Richard Adams.

Committee of Correspondence.—Blair M'Clenachan, Esq; John Maxwell Nesbitt, Esq; and Mr. Hugh Boyle.

In consequence of an advertisement in the public papers, a large number of respectable citizens assembled at the State-house on Saturday last, to take into consideration the plan for organizing the militia of the United States, as reported by the Secretary of War; and having elected a Chairman and Secretary, after some discussion, and expressing the strongest disapprobation of the plan, they proceeded to choose a committee of seven gentlemen, who were requested, in case Congress should take up the report, and be likely to carry the plan into execution, to prepare a Memorial, stating the objections, to be laid before a meeting of the citizens, which on such event they were directed to convene.

Capt. Bowen, of the ship Three Brothers, from Exeter, (arrived here on Sunday) on the 31st ult. in lat. 37. 40. long. 72 W. spoke the brig Fair Hebe, Capt. Feinour, from Philadelphia to St Andero—all well.

On Monday the 29th ult. the ship Philadelphia Packet, captain Earle, arrived here from Amsterdam, which he left the 6th of January, and about the beginning of March, being distressed for want of water, &c. bore away for the West-Indies, and on the 12th of that month arrived off the road of St. Kitts, where he sent his boat ashore, with an account of his situation, soliciting liberty to supply the ship with water, &c. This reasonable request being denied, accompanied with a direction to leave the road, captain Earle bore away for St. Eustatius, where he arrived the 13 h, and was readily supplied, and left that island on the following day.

Capt. Hathway, in the brig Sally, from Cadiz, on the 31st of March, in lat. 32. 20. long. 68. spoke the sloop Alcey, Capt Paul, for St. Eustatia, 4 days out, all well.

The ship Three Sisters, Capt. Collins, belonging to Boston, arrived at Cadiz the 23d of February, from the Isle of France.

Capt. Wilson, of the ship Catharine, expected to sail from Cadiz for this port about the 11th ult.

The ship George, Hunter, from New-York arrived at Cork, in 32 days passage, on the 14th of January

Extract from Thomas Allen's (N. L.) Marine List.

March 13. Arrived here brig Sally, Rice, from Port au Prince, in 21 days, who, in the evening, ran on the Race Rock, off Fisher's island west point, but received no great damage. He left at Port au Prince the 22d ult the brig Charlotte, Deshon, and schooner Waterford, Smith, of New York; also 56 sail of Americans.

March 17. Arrived sloop Sally, Benjamin Griswold, from Cape-Francois, in 19 days. – Captain Griswold, on the 12th inst. spoke the schooner Polly, master unknown, blowing hard, she was from St. Martins, bound and belonging to Kennebeck, had been on soundings, but meeting with severe weather, and loaded with rice, put away for Virginia.

Returned into port, the brig Favourite, captain Gurdon Saltonstall; he sailed the 3d instant, and on the 5th and 6th, lat. 35, being severe weather, lost all his horses except one, being about 40;—they having worried in bad weather, froze and died on deck. At the same time the vessel sprang a leak

Schooner ——, Todd, master, sailed from New-York the 31st January, and on the 3d of February, in a gale of wind, lost 26 horses off deck, and arrived at Cape-Francois.

Arrived at New-Londen the 1st instant, captain Bigelow, from Port au Prince, who, in lat. 37, 52, long. 74. spoke the brig Swallow, Mark Clark, from Cape de Verds and St. Martins, bound to Boston, who informed, that captain Hammond, with his crew, was confined at St. Jago, for having money on board.

FROM THE BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER.

On the use of steeping Seed Barley in a dry season.

BY MR. JAMES CHAPPLE.

Addressed to the Secretary of the Bath Society.

SIR,

MY great success in making the following experiment, occasions my communicating an account of it to you, for the benefit of the public, if thought worthy a place in the third volume of the Bath society's experimental papers.

The last spring being remarkably dry, I soaked my seed barley in the black water taken from a reservoir which constantly receives the draining of my dung-heap and stables. As the light corn floated on the top, I skimmed it off and let the rest stand twenty-four hours. On taking it from the water I mixed the seed grain with a sufficient quantity of sifted wood-ashes, to make it spread regularly, and sowed three fields with it. I began sowing the 16th, and finished the 23d of April. The produce was sixty bushels per acre of good clean barley, without any small or green corn, or weeds, at harvest. No person in this country had better grain.

I sowed also several other fields with the same seed dry, and without any preparation; but the crop, like those of my neighbours, was very poor, not more than twenty bushels per acre, and much mixed with green corn and weeds, when harvested. I also sowed some of the seed dry on one ridge, in each of my former fields; but the produce was very poor in comparison of the other parts of the field.

I am, &c.

JAMES CHAPPLE.

Saturday last arrived the ship Three Brothers, Captain Bowen, from Exeter. By this vessel we have London Papers to the 29th of January, from which the following extracts are taken.

TOULOUSE, December 19.

THE greatest distress prevails in this capital. The General Council, who had summoned deputies from all the corporations and legions, yesterday deliberated on opening a loan for 600,000 livres, to fit up workhouses and purchase corn for the poor of this city. As they represented that it was necessary to open the workhouses as soon as possible, 60 persons immediately offered themselves, who each advanced 1000 livres. The corporation of the city has already distributed a great quantity of corn amongst the poor.

COPENHAGEN, December 28.

A rumour prevails that the two Imperial Courts have formed a design of placing the crown of Poland upon the head of Prince Lewis of Wertemburg eldest brother of the Archduchess of Austria and the Grand Duchess of Russia; the same who was lately General of Infantry in the Prussian service, and who has obtained the Indigenat in Poland. They add, that the present King is disposed to enter into a private treaty in favor of that Prince, reserving to himself only a large pension during his life. Though these reports seem very doubtful, it is given as a pretext for the motion of the Russian and Austrian troops on the side of Poland. Those motions are no longer a simple conjecture; they have also given occasion to the motions of the Prussians; so that that country is in danger of becoming the theatre of war

VIENNA, January 4.

His Majesty the Emperor is tolerably well this day; but owing to the multiplicity of cabinet business which occupies him, his Majesty has not appeared in public. Marshal Laudohn is with our Monarch daily, and frequently holds a long conference with him. The Prince de Kaunitz is quite recovered.

BRUSSELS, January 8.

"A grand Assembly of the states is convened for to-morrow, when it is expected they will announce their allies, and what resources they have to depend on; till this is known, it will be impossible to form an idea of their situation.

An action, a few days ago, was fought in the Ardens, between the Patriotic and Imperial troops, the former amounting to 16,000 men, under the command of General Van der Mersch, the latter to but 2,000, commanded by either General Dalton, or by General Bender. Yet, as another proof how inefficacious undisciplined valour is in the present improved state of tactics, General Van der Mersch was routed, with the loss of 1500 men, and, as report says, obliged to retire towards Namur; 5000 men were immediately sent from hence to join him at Arlon, and as they were all of them deserters from the Imperial army, well disciplined, and good soldiers, the greatest expectations are formed of their success. Colonel Blaken, who is posted at St. Hubert, in the Ardens, with about 1500 men under his command, is expected to fall an easy sacrifice.

In Antwerp several houses of the loyalists were pillaged, and the furniture burnt in the streets. The Citadel still holds out, and the Governor threatens to burn the town, if they refuse him provisions, &c. The women of the citadel come into the town daily to market, and are conducted by a patriotic soldier, while they purchase vegetables, &c. The soldiers take every occasion to desert; a few nights ago, 18 of them jumped over the ramparts, nine of them were drowned in the ditch, which is now become a receptacle for all those who are unsuccessful in their attempts to escape.

NAMUR, January 9.

On the 4th inst. the body of Brabanters which were in the Ardennes, commanded by General Van der Mersch, returned here, that country being too poor, not being able to afford them provisions. Some patriot troops passed by yesterday and the day before, from Brussels and Louvain; they are cantoned in the open country, towards Luxemburg, which place they mean to attack. On the 7th inst. they proclaimed the inauguration of the independence of the country.

Eight hundred more patriots from Mons have also passed by with four pieces of cannon, and others are coming to-morrow. If they continue to arrive in this manner, we shall soon have a formidable army in this country.

Frankfort, Jan. 3. The Bishop of Fulde has forbid the marriages of soldiers in his estates; he has also established a Bank for the relief of his subjects.

A number of Dutch regiments are said to be forming a line on the frontiers of Liege.

Naples, Dec. 8. The Ambassador from Tripoli, who has been at our Court some time, departed the 3d instant, in the Fortune frigate, commanded by the Chevalier D.

Diego Naſſelli, of Aragon, who is charged to deliver to the Bey, in the name of the King, the preſents which he carries from his Majeſty, conſiſting of two carriages, a ſervice of porcelaine of the Royal Manufactory, divers ſhell-work mounted with gold, ſome arms, and ſome rich ſtuffs.

LONDON, January 21.

Laſt night the King's Speech was read at the Cockpit in the uſual way.

It begins with lamenting the very general diſtractions which prevail in Europe; notwithſtanding which his Majeſty continued to receive aſſurances of their friendly diſpoſitions to this country.

As a contraſt to this, it ſtates the flouriſhing circumſtances of this Kingdom; the improving ſtate of the revenue, manufactures, and commerce, which were proofs of the advantages of our happy Conſtitution.

It ſtates at conſiderable length, the meaſure which he had been adviſed to take, on the threatened ſcarcity of grain, of iſſuing a proclamation prohibiting the export, and allowing the importation of grain into Great-Britain from America---That he had ordered the examinations which had been taken on the ſubject by his Privy Council to be laid before them; and that he truſted his faithful Parliament would agree with him, that the exigency required the meaſure; and he recommended the important ſubject to the further conſideration of Parliament.

The ſpeech concludes with the uſual addreſs to the Commons for the ſupplies and ways and means; but gives no hint of any further call being neceſſary, or of any reforms being agreed on.

An attempt has been made to excite the people in French Flanders, Cambray, and Hainault, to deſert France, and to connect themſelves with the Auſtrian Provinces; but it has utterly failed. This may be conſidered as the laſt expiring effort of the Clergy and Nobleſſe; and now in no part of France does there exiſt even the appearance of an oppoſition to the new ſyſtem ſo happily eſtabliſhed in that great empire.

By letters from Conſtantinople we learn the following authentic intelligence relative to the diſturbances that have for ſome time exiſted in Perſia.

Mohammed Khan Khajar in July laſt encamped an army of ſixty thouſand men on the plains of Perſepolis, and was proceeding to attack the city of Shyras (the ſecond city in Perſia) but was oppoſed by a detachment of twenty-five thouſand men, cavalry and infantry included, under the command of Lutf Ally Khan; a battle enſued; but the numbers of Mohammed Khan being ſo much ſuperior, he gained a decided victory, and took upwards of twelve thouſand priſoners; encouraged by this ſucceſs, the conqueror purſued his route to Shyras, and laid ſiege to that city; but here he was deſtined to experience the reverſe of fortune. Lutf Ally Khan, having gained time, rallied his whole force (which was very conſiderable,) and made ſo ſucceſsful a ſally on Mohammed Khan's troops, that after a very ſevere battle, in which much blood was ſpilt on both ſides, victory declared in favor of Ally Khan, and his opponent was under the neceſſity of immediately raiſing the ſiege, and returning to Iſpahan. In conſequence of this event, Lutf Ally Khan may now be conſidered as perfectly ſecure in the poſſeſſion of his government.

Nothing has more alarmed the Miniſtry than certain late movements in the Univerſity of Cambridge. The growth of hereſy has been indeed prodigious there; and the friends of religious liberty ſee with pleaſure the progreſs which the Diſſenters are daily making towards the attainment of their grand object, the repeal of the teſt law.

Jan. 26. Their Serene Highneſſes the *nominal* Governors General of the Netherlands have from Coblentz, their preſent reſidence, iſſued a commiſſion, entruſting their power to certain Deputies.

M. de Kullberg and M. de Limpens are the principal perſons to whom this ideal Sovereignty is delegated. Their inſtructions are full of the moſt pompous and plauſible profeſſions of adherence to the *Joyeuſe Entree*, and of preſerving the ancient conſtitution of the Belgic Provinces.

The war has occaſioned an uncommon ſcarcity of ſpecie in Ruſſia, and ſome ſeditious movements have taken place in conſequence at Moſcow.

From the liſt of ſhips which paſſed the Sound, during the courſe of laſt year, it appears that there were only 57 Swediſh veſſels, whereas there were no leſs than from 1,200 to 2,000 in the preceding years; this is an infallible criterion of the loſs which the trade of Sweden muſt have ſuffered by the preſent war, beſides the exceſſive ſums it has drawn from the people, without a ſhadow of advantage being derived to them in balance for theſe expences.

Jan. 27. The following ſingular article is copied from the Gazette de Pays Bas.

The Viceroy of Mexico has tranſmitted home a packet to Spain, containing ſeveral letters, and other papers, which had been taken out of ſome Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Ruſſian veſſels, to the number of 36 ſail, by a Spaniſh frigate, which had met the ſaid fleet in S. lat. 40 degrees, going as is ſuppoſed to found a colony. The Captain of the Spaniſh frigate had alſo taken the Commander of the fleet.

EAST-INDIES.

The following information, ſaid to be brought by an Imperial Indiaman arrived at Oſtend, is of a more recent date than the diſpatches brought by the Swallow packet.

Tellicherry is not in the poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultan. That this old and inveterate enemy to the peace and proſperity of the company, and Hindoſtan in general, has inveſted that fortreſs, will not admit of a doubt; and at the ſailing of the above ſhip from that quarter of the globe, his numerous army was ſo diſpoſed as completely to prevent the poſſibility of any proviſions or ſuccours being thrown into that garriſon. Previous to this inveſtment, in the month of March laſt, he entered the diſtricts of the King of Cotiote, who, as well as the Sovereign of Cartenaddue, and Prince of Charika, fled with their families, or retinues, at his approach: The latter was, however, unfortunately diſcovered in his place of concealment, by a detachment from Tippoo Sultan's army, and, by his expreſs orders, immediately put to death, and his remains were afterwards treated with the moſt ſhocking and diſgraceful indignities.

The account of the French garriſon being about to evacuate Pondicherry, has no foundation whatever in truth.

NETHERLANDS.

The States-General of the United Netherlands have at length ſettled the terms of a Fœderal Union.

ARTICLE I. All the Provinces agree to unite and confederate, under the denomination and title of "The United Belgic States."

ART. II. They agree to form and concenter among themſelves a Sovereign Power, limited to their mutual defence—the right of making war and peace—raiſing and paying a national army—making and repairing fortifications—forming and concluding alliances offenſive and defenſive with foreign powers—ſending and receiving ambaſſadors, reſidents, agents, &c. the whole of which, without diſtinction, ſhall be done by and under the ſole authority of the power thus united, without any reference to the reſpective Provinces; each of which, however, will have its due influence, through the medium of its Repreſentatives, in the deliberations that ſhall take place relative to the different objects included in this Treaty.

ART. III. For the exerciſe of this Sovereign Power, there ſhall be a Congreſs of Deputies from each Province, under the name of the "Sovereign Congreſs of the United Belgic States."

ART. IV. The Provinces ſhall always profeſs the Roman Catholic and Apoſtolic religion, and inviolably maintain the Unity of the Church; and the Congreſs ſhall, therefore, be bound to follow and maintain connexion with the Holy See.

ART. V. The Congreſs alone ſhall have the power of coining money, in the name of the United Belgic States, and to fix its ſtandard and value.

ART. VI. The Provinces of the Union ſhall make proviſion for the expences attending the exerciſe of ſovereign power in the ſame proportion as under their laſt Sovereign.

ART. VII. Each province ſhall preſerve all its rights of ſovereignty, its laws, liberty and independence, in all caſes except thoſe in which they have mutually agreed to cede them to the Sovereign Congreſs.

ART. VIII. In caſe any difference ſhall ariſe reſpecting the general contribution towards the expences of the ſtate, or any other object whatever, either between the Congreſs and one of the Provinces, or between one Province and another, the Congreſs ſhall endeavour to ſettle them amicably; but ſhould the endeavours of Congreſs fail, then each Province ſhall, at the requiſition of either party, nominate a perſon to ſettle the matter in diſpute; and both parties ſhall be bound to abide by the deciſion or award that ſhall be made by the perſons thus nominated.

ART. IX. The United States pledge and bind themſelves mutually to aſſiſt each other, and to make a common cauſe, as often as any one of them ſhall be attacked.

ART. X. One Province ſhall not be at liberty to contract any alliance or engagement with another Province, without the conſent of Congreſs.—The Province of Flanders, however, ſhall be at liberty to re-unite with Weſt-Flanders, on condition that each ſhall have its Repreſentatives in Congreſs, with a right to vote freely, and without controul.

ART. XI. The Union ſhall be permanent and irrevocable.

ART. XII. Civil and military powers ſhall never be truſted to one and the ſame perſon.—No Member of Congreſs ſhall be employed in any military ſervice, nor ſhall any officer in the army be capable of being elected a Member of Congreſs.

All perſons in the ſervice of, or receiving a penſion, under any name whatever, from any foreign power, ſhall be incapable of ſitting in Congreſs; as ſhall likewiſe all perſons who, after the ratification of this treaty of union, ſhall accept of any title of honour, or any military or other order of knighthood, from any foreign power.

The Members who ſigned thoſe articles were thoſe from

Brabant,	Hainault,
Flemiſh Guelderland,	Namur,
Flanders,	Tournay,
Weſt-Flanders,	Tournaiſis and Mechlin.

The ſtates of the Province of Limbourg having met the 31ſt of December laſt, ſent to the General Aſſembly three of their Members—The Abbot of Rolduc, the Baron de Negri, and M. de Laſſault de Sainte Marie.

But theſe three Members did not ſign the Articles of Union, as their principals had not authorized them ſo to do, although the States of Brabant, who had always been on a footing of friendſhip and alliance with thoſe of Limbourg, had ſent to the latter the reſolution by which it was declared "that the Emperor had forfeited his Sovereignty."

With a view, therefore, to determine the States of Limbourg to accede to the Union, it was reſolved that a body of the patriotic troops ſhould march into that province, and take poſſeſſion of it.

It was hoped that theſe troops would paſs the Meuſe at Liege; and on that account a letter was written by the heads of the Patriots to Burgomaſter de Fabry, who received it on the 9th inſtant, at night.

But the Pruſſian General, de Schlieffen, without whoſe conſent the Burgomaſters, it ſeems, would not, or could not, comply with the wiſhes of the Patriots, refuſed to comply with them, becauſe he preſumed a ſimilar requiſition would be made by the Court of Vienna; and if he was to comply with one, he could not with conſiſtency refuſe to grant a ſimilar requeſt, if it ſhould be made by the Emperor.

Another circumſtance occurred, which prevented the Patriots from taking poſſeſſion of the province of Limbourg. It was the defeat of a body of 800 Brabanters on the 13th inſt. near Rochefort, where they left 300 dead on the field.

It is now determined, that as the Patriotic force cannot paſs the Meuſe at Liege, they ſhall croſs it at Viſet.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, near Philip Grandin's Mills, on Sunday, the 28th day of February laſt, a Negro Man, named BOB, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, grey linſey coat, veſt and breeches, tow and linen ſhirt, all much worn, black woolen ſtockings, and ſtrings in his ſhoes, and by information he has a forged paſs with him; he is a likely well ſet fellow, very much given to talking and ſinging. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BEST.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned carrying off or concealing ſaid Negro, at their peril.

March 22, 1790.

For Sale, very cheap,

Two very valuable Farms;

Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, ſituated in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this ſtate.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finiſhed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, ſpring-houſe, meat-houſe, weaver's ſhop, blackſmith's ſhop, negro-quarters, hen-houſe and a pailed yard to it, corn-houſe, ſtables and haylofts, turkey-houſe, gooſe-houſe, three tobacco-houſes, a large barn with two threſhing floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the beſt ſort of fruit in the ſtate, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damſon, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large pailed garden, well ſtocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent ſpring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overſhot griſt-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel, and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overſhot ſaw, griſt, oil-mill, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the preſent mill, and might be worked by the ſame water that turns the preſent wheel; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchants' work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and houſe, currying-ſhed, and a new houſe for the tanner; now under rent; there is, alſo, a miller's houſe. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with croſs fences to divide it into ſix fields, all of which have two or three cool and never-failing ſprings; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in caſh, and the remainder to be paid in ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwiſe, intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¼ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 24, two tobacco-houſes, corn and overſeer's houſe, ſtables, cow-houſe, Negro quarters, and meat-houſe; about 20 acres of mowable timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and ſhingle timber; and as there is a good never-failing ſtream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a ſaw mill might be built, which would yield a conſiderable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and ſcantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpoſe; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would ſuit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in caſh; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the firſt quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the fartheſt, of Boon's Old Station, on Braſhears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or caſh at the end of ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, intereſt from the day of ſale muſt be paid.

☞ Theſe farms are offered at private ſale until Tueſday, the 8th day of June next. The purchaſer of either farm may have the greateſt part of the ſtock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of ſmall grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollſburgh, at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, on Patowmack River. The Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would alſo ſell at a very reaſonable price.

March 15, 1790. REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Allen townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining lands late of John Lettimore, deceaſed, John Sterling, Arthur Lettimore, deceaſed, and others; containing 159 acres and 60 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Lettimore, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Heller, in Plainfield townſhip, all that TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining land late of James Lawſon, John M'Michael, John Williamſon, and vacant land; containing 103 acres and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of James Logan, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Moore townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining lands of Henry Deatts, John Kleintops, by vacant land, and Nicholas Nealich's land; containing 115 acres and 137 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Daniel Schwartz, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

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VI. Gentlemen, who will interest themselves in procuring subscribers, shall receive one copy gratis for every twelve they may obtain, and booksellers and printers the usual allowance.

☞ The public may be assured, that the Editors will spare neither expence nor attention in having the work carefully and correctly printed: The proof-sheets shall not only be diligently revised and compared with various editions of the Holy Scriptures, but also read and corrected by Clergymen of different denominations.

☞ Subscriptions received by the Publishers, *Hodge, Allen & Campbell*, at their respective book-stores in New York, by *Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobson, William Young, Joseph Crukshank* and *Hall & Sellers*, in Philadelphia, and by the other booksellers and printers in the United States. §

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS in the county of MONTGOMERY.

WHEREAS a report hath been circulated that I have declined offering myself a candidate, at the ensuing general election, for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. I therefore take this early opportunity to inform you, that the said report is without foundation, and that I do again earnestly solicit your votes and interest for the Sheriff's Office at the next general election; and should I be so fortunate as to meet your approbation, be assured I shall use my best endeavours to fulfil the trust reposed in me with fidelity and care. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Moreland, March 30. 1790. † WILLIAM DEAN.

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* Contributionship for ensuring houses from loss by fire are requested to meet, at the Court-house in High-street, on the 12th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chuse Twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing year. By order of the Directors,

CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1790. †

Philadelphia, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Sign of the Buck, on the five mile round, a certain PIECE or PARCEL of LAND, situate in Passyunk township, in the county of Philadelphia; containing about 5 acres and 131 perches; bounded by land of Henry Maag, by the Passyunk road, and by a 25 feet wide lane, with the free use of said lane in common with Mary Brockden, her heirs and assigns, for ever. The above is good pasture or meadow ground, and lies very convenient to the city. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Conrad Lentner, late dececased, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house (called the City Tavern) in Second-street, on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, at half past six o'clock in the Evening, a certain MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, and LOT or PIECE of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate in the City of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Ewer's Alley (alias Black Horse Alley) about 30 feet and 4 inches, and in length or depth 63 feet; bounded northward with the said alley, eastward with a lot late of Evan Thomas; southward with a lot late of John Knight, and westward with a certain alley and the lots formerly of Henry Monday. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Walter Mills and Mary his wife, late Mary Glenn, who survived James Glenn, William Glenn, John Glenn, Joseph Glenn, and Ann Glenn, heirs at law of the said James Glenn, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, at half past six o'clock in the Evening, three MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, and three contiguous LOTS or PIECES of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate in Passyunk township, in the county of Philadelphia; the whole containing in breadth east and west, on the north end, fronting on Cedar or South-street of the City, about 225 feet, and in breadth at the south end 290 feet, and in length or depth 300 feet; bounded northward by South-street, eastward by a lane two perches wide, leading from the said street, southward by ground some time of Edward Shippen, Esquire, and westward by ground now or late of Margaret Jekill; subject to a yearly ground-rent of thirty shillings sterling. This place is occupied as a public house of entertainment, known by the Sign of the Mermaid. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Vance, late deceased, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glasses in very small boxes, German scythes, straw-knives, whetstones, cheap window glass 8 by 10. Dresden china tea-cups and saucers, Dutch looking glasses, brass wire, gun-powder, a large assortment of sheet brass, and sundry other articles. 8t March 30.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two story stone dwelling house, situate on the west side of the river Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the same about 15 or 16 acres of Land, several of which are Meadow and improvable Marsh; there are also on the premises several Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden spot, hay house, stables, &c.

The House is so situated, as to command a very agreable Eastern prospect of the river Schuylkill and City of Philadelphia, and is suitably calculated, either for a store, a small dairy, or a tradesman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living about two miles from the Premises, on what is called the Marshall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 13th of this inst. from the plantation of Robert Elliott, situate in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, nigh the Gulph mills, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, her marks a star and three white feet, and on the off shoulder a great many white hairs, occasioned by being cut with a cow skin in breaking her. Any person bringing said mare, or giving information, so as she may be had again, to Robert Elliott, or to Abraham Streeper, living at the sign of General Wayne, Lancaster road, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. In case the said mare is found with any person after this public notice, he may expect to be dealt with according to law, by JAMES LEE.

Lower-Merion, March 25, 1790. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of the Subscriber, in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the 6th day of September last, A dark brown MARE, two years old last spring, has a few white hairs in her forehead, was lately docked, and had a yoke on when she strayed away. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH LEEDOM.

N. B. As she has been advertised before, it is expected some ill disposed person has her secreted. Whoever will give information of such conduct shall receive the above reward, and Four Dollars for the information.

March 31st, 1790.

CAME to the subscriber's, in Kensington, on Edward Duffield's place, on the 10th of March instant, A Sorrel COLT, about three years old, with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MARTIN WORKEND.

March 30, 1790.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, containing about 200 acres of land, the arable land is good for grain or pasture, the meadow grounds are of the first quality, and the whole is well watered. On said premises are a large stone dwelling house, milk, cheese house and granary, with other convenient out-houses, good barns with convenient stables; this farm would support a large dairy, is nine miles from Wilmington, where there is a good market. Likewise for sale, a good Merchant and Saw-mill (adjoining said farm,) the former has two water wheels, three burrs and one country stone with sufficient bolts, screws, hoisting-screws, packing machine, &c. suitable for manufacturing wheat with ease and dispatch; with the mills will be sold, from 10 to 80 acres of land, as may best suit the purchaser, the mills are situated within 8 miles of Newport, 1¼ from the road leading from Lancaster to Newport, and 17 miles from the Head of Elk, where any quantity of wheat may be had. The terms may be known, and possession given any time after the first of April, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, in Christiana Hundred, New-Castle county, state of Delaware.

March 11, 1790. ♀ JOHN GARRET.

Just published, printed and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

In Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Price bound 6s. --Sewed in blue paper 5s.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

MARIA CECILIA,

Daughter *of* Achmet III. Emperor *of the* Turks.

THIS extraordinary piece of Biography, the heroine of which is probably still in existence, being alive at Paris in the year 1786, cannot fail to interest and entertain the reader: And what must render it still the more acceptable is its authenticity, which the editor of the French edition vouches for, in the following address, prefixed to the work.---"Of the substance of the following history, I will warrant the truth. I have before me the most authentic papers, which confirm it. There may be some episodes, the reality of which I cannot equally affirm, as the original pieces sufficient to prove them were wanting; so that the most part of them I could only recite as they were related to me."

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Elegant Covering Horse, YOUNG WILDAIR. His sire was the noted horse Wildair, his dam from the American Belsize, and his grand-dam from the well known Bully-rock. He is a bright bay, with a star and snip, both hind feet white, and is now rising six years old, fifteen and a half hands high, and perfectly sound. Enquire of the subscriber, in Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

March 2, 1790. ROBERT ERWIN.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the Forks of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, about five miles from Northumberland town, and within a half mile of the west-branch of said river, containing 900 acres, Chillisquaque creek running through said tract, whereon is erected a valuable grist and saw mill, in a neighbourhood where there is a great run of country work, and might be made very advantageous for merchants work, as it is in a settlement where great quantities of wheat may be procured at a low price, and when manufactured it may be transported by water from the mill tail to Middletown at a small expence, the mill at present is only suited for country work, but there is room to erect a pair of burrs, and boulting-cloth for merchants work, the dam has been lately new built, and well secured by planking the upper side from one end to the other, the mill is in good repair, having a new water-wheel and the most of the running geers made new the last season, the produce from the saw mill may be sent by water either to Northumberland or Sunbury, the farthest not more than seven miles, where there is a demand for lumber of most kinds, and plenty of timber on the land, the improvements are a new two story squared log house 36 by 17 feet, and a good kitchen with stone chimnies to each, a young bearing orchard of about 30 apple trees of good fruit, a large garden well fenced with boards, a good spring of water and spring-house, a still-house, a shop suitable for a cooper, and the great roads from Munsey and Chillisquaque settlements leading to the county town form a junction near the said mills, which is an object worthy the notice of a trading person, the lands in general are limestone, and produce good crops of wheat and corn, there are about 70 acres cleared, and a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made. Any person inclining to purchase the above described premises, on viewing the same, will be informed of the terms by the subscriber, living thereon.

THOMAS PALMER, or

† 6w. REUBEN HAINES, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1790.

Red & White Clover Seed,

and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN MASON,

The south side of Market-street, near the wharff.

Also *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*

And a general assortment of

Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

GEORGE MEADE

HAS FOR SALE,

At his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORE, in Second-street, corner of Lodge-Alley,

CHOICE five years old bill Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity.

Old Sherry Wine of the first quality, by the quarter cask.

Lisbon Wine received by several of the late vessels, superior to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask or larger quantity.--Families who may want quarter casks for their own use cannot be better supplied by any one.

Teneriffe wines four and five years old, of a superior quality, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity, imported in the brig Jesus Maria Joseph, Captain Joseph de Villa.

Five and seven years old Demarara, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirits, by the quarter cask or larger quantity.

Seven years old Coniac Brandy, by ditto, ditto.

He means to have a constant supply of all these articles. Whoever thinks proper to favour him with their custom, may depend on being faithfully and well served.

N. B. He has also for sale a few chests Hyson Tea, imported in the last India ships, and some hogsheads of choice Antigua Rum, Molasses, &c. &c. *Philad. Feb.* 8. 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Hale Graham Esq; late of the borough of Chester, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment: And those persons who are indebted on small notes, bills, &c. and against whom there are open accounts, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st day of May next, to preclude the necessity of any compulsory mode of collection, as that is the longest indulgence that can be offered to such. Those also who have any demands against the said estate are rquested to produce them properly attested, for payment, to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Administrator.

Chester, February 12, 1790. ‡ 6w

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 21st instant, from the subscriber, living in Front, near Race street, a Dutch servant Man, named *George Hoffman*, by trade a Baker, near 5 feet high, 28 years of age, pleasant countenance, speaks broken English, has short curly hair and very black beard; had on, when he went away, a good fine shirt, black silk handkerchief, new blue coat, new dark corduroy jacket, with white metal buttons, a pair of white woollen breeches with red spots, blue woollen stockings, good shoes, with square brass buckles, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE MAYER.

¶ Philadelphia, March 22 1790.

West-Chester, Chester county, March 17, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Easttown township, in the county of Chester, containing 150 acres, bounded by lands of Edward and Samuel David, land late of Samuel Harrison, deceased, and the line of Radnor township; Taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Vanleer, and Hannah his wife, and to be sold on the premises at two o'clock in the afternoon.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

*** *The* Post-Office *is removed into Front-street, a few doors below Market-street, on the Bank Side.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1790. THE NUMB. 3124.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1790.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.

Captain Barnes, of the Sally, spoke on the 25th ult. a ship, name not known, from Philadelphia, for Belfast, lat. 51, 23, long. 14, 0---out 42 days, all well.

Feb. 8. Capt. Faith, of the Nelly, spoke, on the 8th ult. the Nelly, Jordan, of this port, from Baltimore, for Barcelona, lat. 40, long. 47, out 15 days, all well.

Captain Crowdhill, of the Sally, who arrived here on Monday from Virginia, spoke on the 25th ult. the brig Carolina, Gardiner, from Glasgow, for North-Carolina, lat. 49, 54, long. 17, 9, out seven days.

Captain Forrest, of the Edgar, spoke on the 27th ult. the brig Mary, _____, from Philadelphia, for Dublin, lat. 44, 30, long. 27, 31.

Captain Lemon, of the brig Mary Ann, spoke on the 31st ult. the brig _____, Stevens, from Virginia, for Newry, off Cape Clear, out 36 days.

Captain Nicholson, of the Jenny, spoke on the 30th ult. the brig Farewell, Robinson, from Carolina for Glasgow, about 40 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear.

The Mary, Brodie, from Honduras, spoke the Eleanor, Henderson, of Cork, from Baltimore to Liverpool, out 16 days, lat. 40, long. 46, 30.

On Thursday, the 7th January last, two birds nests were found in the neighbourhood of Wrightington, one with three, and the other with two eggs.

In a gentleman's garden at Everton, a pear tree bloomed in November last, and now bears fruit.

We hear from Bury, that the Rev. H. Dannett has inoculated upwards of 1300 poor children in that town and neighbourhood. It is remarkable, that none out of so great a number, under his care, have fallen a sacrifice to that loathsome disease. This circumstance ought to recommend the practice of inoculation to the general attention of the poor, who have the happiness to live within the circuit of this gentleman's benevolence and humanity, and whom, at no small share of fatigue and expence, he has long invited to partake of its beneficial effects without any other reward, than the self-consciousness of *doing good*, and abating the virulence of a disorder so universally incident to the human frame.

QUEBEC, December 28.

A fire broke out on Christmas morning, which destroyed a considerable number of buildings. The Printing Office and materials were with great difficulty saved. Seven families were by this accident obliged to trust to the lenity of their friends for a temporary support. Madam de Tourneau, at whose house the fire took its rise, rolled her child up in a blanket, threw it out of the second story into the snow, and then jumped out herself. She was much hurt.

BOSTON, March 31.

Owing to the vigilance of the officers of the revenue, and the patriotism of a number of citizens, several seizures of smuggled goods have lately been made. It is to be hoped, that every friend to his country's welfare will be vigilant in discovering, and giving information of any illicit trade that shall be carried on---as nothing can be more honorable, patriotic, and deserving the thanks of their country, than such a line of conduct.

April 5. Yesterday sailed from this port for Canton, in China, the ship Massachusetts, Job Prince, Esq; commander. This vessel was built in Germantown, about 12 miles from this town, by the Honorable Samuel Shaw, Esq; Consul of the United States, in China, is about 800 tons burthen, and esteemed as fine a ship of her dimensions as ever went to sea. On passing the Castle, she saluted the flag of the United States with 13 guns---which was immediately returned from the Castle.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Captain Taylor, of the brig Atalanta, from Virginia to Lisbon, which arrived at this port on Sunday last, was unfortunately lost overboard 12 days after said vessel sailed from the Capes on the outward voyage.

Died, the 5th instant, in the Alms-house, after an illness of nine days, which she bore with patience and resignation, *Elizabeth Welch*, a native of this city, aged 104 years.

April 10. The government of the United States being now organized---the several executive departments filled, the influence of the laws being felt---and their salutary effects generally realized, universal content pervades the union---and the prospect is, that our country will enjoy a long continuance of peace.---If the public tranquility is secured, it is hardly possible to conceive how rapidly our resources will encrease, and with what facility our debts will be discharged, when they shall once be funded; from that moment, the real weight of the burden will begin to diminish; and there can be no doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced person, that though a public debt is in itself not eligible, yet, in the present circumstances of our country, a circulation of property will be the consequence of funding, that will give an universal spring to industry; a circulation that would not be induced from any other cause whatever; a circulation, which will facilitate every mechanical, agricultural and commercial operation; a circulation, the want of which is the source of every embarrassment under which the above important interests at present labour.

A correspondent observes that the most striking *distinction*, without a *difference*, is that made between the *Continental* and *State* Debts.

WINCHESTER, March 20.

By a person who lately arrived from the Western country, we are informed that the greatest amity and friendship exists between the Indian tribes and the inhabitants of the Eastern States (particularly those of New England) who, when taken, though in company with men to whom the Indians have inveterate enmity, are instantly discharged.----In enquiring into the cause of this distinction, we can trace it to no other source than that of prudence and justice. Indeed the discharge of their foreign debt, their general habits of circumspection, œconomy and industry, are examples which the proudest state in the Union need not blush to imitate.

WILMINGTON, April 10.

Died lately, at Lisbon, Mrs. *Abigail Knight*, widow, in the 91st year of her age; she had 13 children, 6 of whom are living, 61 grand children, and 143 great grand children.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 14.

At a meeting of the Aldermen on Monday last, SAMUEL POWEL, Esq; was unanimously re-elected Mayor of this city; but, he having declined serving in that office, SAMUEL MILES, Esq; was yesterday elected Mayor of this city for the ensuing year.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following method of preparing land for wheat, which experience has proved to be the surest and best of any ever yet practised in this country.

In the winter season carry on a sufficient quantity of manure, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground plough it over smooth, furrow it, and plant it with potatoes. When they are grown to the heighth of two or three inches, go with a plough and turn a furrow on them each side, having a person to follow and weed the hills. About the last of June turn a cross furrow upon them, and let the person following the plough mould the hills; and about the 20th of August you will find that the tops die;---then pull them, for the longer they remain in the earth, the more water they will collect in their substance.

As soon as the potatoes are gathered, turn in your hogs, and let them remain there till the first of October. They will by that time have torn up and mixed the ground better than six times ploughing. Then draw off the potatoe tops, and harrow the ground for sowing wheat.

The advantages hereby derived, are, that the potatoes kill every species of weeds and turf, and the hogs, by rooting and turning the soil in search of the potatoes, effectually destroy all kinds of vermin which were left in the ground; besides a considerable saving in their keeping.

*** An *Adjourned Meeting* of the Philadelphia Society for aleviating the miseries of public prisons, will be held at seven o'clock on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst. at the usual place in Cherry-alley. The members of this humane institution are particulary requested to give their attendance.

WM. ROGERS, Secretary.

†‡† The Contributors to the Public School of Germantown are hereby notified to meet, on MONDAY, the third day of May next, at said School-house, to elect Trustees for said School for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH FERREE, Secretary.

April 12th, 1790.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their Store, the south side of Market street, the second door below Fifth-street, have for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Malaga and Fayal wines,
Jamaica spirit, West India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and gin,
Anniseed, cordial,
Molasses, lamp oil,
Hyson, souchong & bohea teas,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars,
Coffee, chocolate,
Rice, raisins, shelled barley,
Pepper, allspice, ginger,
Cinnamon, cloves,
Nutmegs, mustard,
Indigo, starch, allum,
Soap, candles,
Snuff, tobacco,
Powder, shot,
Bar lead, cotton, &c.

Also Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Bushel. †5mow.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Mulatto Girl,

Who has 12 years to serve.---She is a very good cook, and understands all kinds of house work. Enquire of the Printers.

PURSUANT to the directions of the last will and testament of *Michael Diefenderfer*, late of the borough of Lancaster, deceased, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May next, at the dwelling house of Jacob Diefenderfer, in the town of New-Holland, in Lancaster county, a valuable Plantation, situate in Earl township, in the said county of Lancaster, and near to the town of New-Holland, containing one hundred and seventy acres (or thereabouts) of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling house, a good log barn, a pump of excellent water near the house, about eight acres of good meadow; about ninety acres thereof are clear, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered.

Also another valuable Plantation, adjoining the said town of New-Holland, containing about two hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling house, a good barn, part of stone and part of frame work, a spring of excellent water near the house, about eight acres of good meadow, and more may be easily made and watered by a small stream which runs through the lands; about one hundred acres thereof are clear, and the remainder good wood land.

Also the yearly ground rents or rent charges of seven shillings, Pennsylvania currency, payable for and issuing out of each of the lots of ground situate in the said town of New-Holland.

And on Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the late dwelling house of the said Michael Diefenderfer, in the said borough of Lancaster, three valuable Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, situate on the waters of Black-Hole creek, on the south side of the west branch of the river Susquehanna, in the connty of Northumberland, one of them containing two hundred and ninety-eight acres and allowance, one other of them containing two hundred and fifty-two acres and allowance, and the other of them containing three hundred and two acres and allowance, on one of which tracts are sundry valuable improvements. All late the estate of the said Michael Diefenderfer, deceased. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known at the times and places aforesaid, by CHRISTIANA DIEFENDERFER, Executrix.
MATTHIAS YOUNG, Executor.

April the 1st, 1790. § 4 w.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, in the night of the 21st instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, living in West Nantmill township, Chester county, a Sorrel Roan MARE, 14 hands high, trots and paces, 7 or 8 years old this Spring, her near eye somewhat dim, and the hair much worn off her legs by riding in deep roads. Whoever takes up and secures the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and for the Mare TWO DOLLARS, with reasonable charges.

WAS LEFT, supposed by the thief, at the subscriber's stable, in the same night, a Dark Brown MARE, 13 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, with a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES HOOD.

March 27, 1790. †

Bark Wanted.

A LARGE quantity of the different kinds of oak, also birch, spruce and maple, for which a generous price and ready money will be paid by the Tanners in GERMANTOWN. Those who have this valuable article for sale would do well to be careful in putting it up, and to bring it out as soon as it is dry, to prevent its suffering any damage by the weather.

Germantown, Fourth Month 8th, 1790. §

Pennsylvania Hospital, 12th of Fourth Month (April) 1790.

THE CONTRIBUTORS are desired to attend the *Election*, to be held at the said Hospital, agreeable to law, on the third day of the Fifth Month (May) next, being the second day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to choose Twelve Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers,
SAMUEL COATS, Clerk.

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1790.

WHEREAS *Margaret Henderson*, of the township of Warminster, and county of Bucks, by her last will and testament, bearing date January 29th, Anno Domini 1790, did devise, give and bequeath unto sundry persons, divers legacies, arising from lands, which in the year 1772 had been granted by will from John Earles: And whereas Joseph Heart and Nathanial Irwin, of Bucks county aforesaid, have not only proven the will of the said Margaret Henderson, but have also taken out letters of administration, and have disposed of the real estate: And the subscriber, apprehending, from the last will and testament of the said John Earles, that he is justly entitled to the same by law, notice is hereby given, that if the monies arising from the sale of the said real estate should be paid by the purchaser, he will consider himself justifiable in bringing an ejectment for the recovery of the same. ‡ EARLES BARNES.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, in and for the county of Bucks, March Term 1790. We the subscribers, Auditors appointed in a certain action of attachment brought by John Briggs, Croasdale Warner and John Winder, plaintiffs, against Bernard Sigman, late of the county of Bucks aforesaid, absconded defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Bernard Sigman to meet on Saturday, the first day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown, with their accounts legally prepared for settlement, where and when a dividend will be made of a sum of money attached in the hands of Robert Ramsey. †

DANIEL MARTIN,
THOMAS JENKS, jun. } Auditors.
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,

Newtown, April 10, 1790.

Vincent township, Chester county, April 5, 1790.

THIS is to notify all persons not to trust *Ann Hunter*, said to be my wife, as I do not own her to be my lawful wife. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

¶ DAVID JENKINS.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Dutch servant boy, named CHARLES GODFREY KOSSMAN, about 15 years of age. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall have the above reward.

P. MARMIE.

April 10, 1790. §

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Apprentice BOY, 12 or 13 years old, named ALEXANDER GRANT; had on a light coloured short vest, tow shirt and linsey trowsers, and a new wool hat; he has a stiff neck. Whoever returns him to his master, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, shall receive SIX PENCE Reward, and no charges.

April 8, 1790. † ADAM SHANK.

Winchester, Virginia, March 31, 1790.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th February, an apprentice lad to the hatters trade, named *William French*, 20 years old the first of last January, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full faced; had on and took with him, a new very large cocked hat, one ditto something more than half worn, short brim and deep crown, light coloured cloth coat, striped jacket, black breeches, and white stockings. Whoever takes up said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by † JAMES WALKER.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 13th of this inst. from the plantation of Robert Elliott, situate in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, nigh the Gulph mills, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, her marks, a star and three white feet, and on the off shoulder a great many white hairs, occasioned by being cut with a cow skin in breaking her. Any person bringing said mare, or giving information, so as she may be had again, to Robert Elliott, or to Abraham Streeper, living at the sign of General Wayne, Lancaster road, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. In case the said mare is found with any person after this public notice, he may expect to be dealt with according to law, by JAMES LEE.

Lower-Merion, March 25, 1790. §

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the south side of the north-east branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in said county, in six different patents, with the usual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, situate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townships, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, situate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuffy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided share of two valuable tracts of land, situate upon the north and south sides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the subscriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 13, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 14.

The Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania was opened on Monday laſt by the Hon. JAMES WILSON and FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſquires, Judges of ſaid Court.

The following gentlemen, who had been ſummoned for the purpoſe, were qualified as Grand Jurors, being the firſt Grand Jury aſſembled in this ſtate under the authority of the United States, *viz.* John M. Neſbitt, *Foreman*, Joſeph Ball. Charles Pettit, Blair M'Clenachan, Samuel Howell, Samuel Pleaſants, Philip Wager, George Emlin, Mordecai Lewis, Frederick Kuhl, John Roſs, John Steinmetz, Jacob Morgan, John Wharton, Iſaac Wharton, Philip Nicklin, and Samuel Fox.

His Honor Judge WILSON then gave the following Charge to the Grand Jury:

Gentlemen,

AS you are the firſt Grand Jury that has been aſſembled in the Circuit Court for Pennſylvania, under the Conſtitution of the United States, it is highly probable that little buſineſs of a particular nature will come before you. Perhaps, therefore, no occaſion can be fitter, than the preſent, to addreſs you on a ſubject of great, of general, and of laſting importance, and, at the ſame time, intimately connected with your official character and views.——I mean, the utility, the power, and the duty of Juries.

In a well conſtituted government, the great movements of the ſtate receive their firſt force and direction immediately from the people, at elections. The influence of that force and that direction ought to pervade all the ſubſequent progreſs and ſtages of the public buſineſs. The will and genius of the citizens ſhould diffuſe their tints and colourings over every part of the web of government, however finely ſpun, or intricately woven. In this manner will one meſtimable property of a conſtitution be preſerved and ſecured. It will be *always* accommodated to the diſpoſitions, manners, and habits of thoſe, for whom it is intended.

The adminiſtration of juſtice and the municipal laws is that part of government, which comes moſt intimately home to the buſineſs and boſoms of men. Where the relation of the laws to facts and tranſactions is obſcure or difficult, and, of conſequence, gives riſe to doubts and controverſies, the intervention of ſkilful and unbiaſſed interpretation and application of the laws is eſſentially neceſſary. This is the province of Judges. But before juſtice can be fully and ſatisfactorily diſpenſed, ſomething further, and of importance equally great and extenſive, muſt be done. Facts muſt be inveſtigated and authenticated: The circumſtances attending tranſactions muſt be developed and aſcertained. In order to make the proper eſtimates and to diſcover the true reſults of things, conſideration muſt be given not only to what is ſaid, but to the character and ſituation of the witneſs, who ſpeaks it, and to the character and ſituation of the perſon, concerning whom it is ſpoken. Now the province of Juries opens upon us: Let us ſurvey it in all its beauty and extent.—If I deceive not myſelf, we ſhall return from the excurſion, fully and agreeably convinced, that as government receives its firſt moving force, it receives its laſt finiſhing efficacy from the perſonal acts and energies of the people.

If the adminiſtration of juſtice, which is one great end of civil ſociety, were entirely committed to one ſelected body of men, deprived, by their ſituation and by the functions of their office, from having many opportunities of knowing particularly the circumſtances and characters of the parties that come before them, it could not be expected, that the proper and practical adjuſtment of facts to characters would, in every inſtance, be made. In this caſe, a competent number of ſenſible and unprejudiced Jurymen, ſelected and aſſembled for the purpoſe, will be beſt qualified for tracing, inveſtigating and weighing the truth. They will be triers not only of the facts, but alſo of the credibility of the witneſſes. They will be a ſtrong and uniform defence againſt the influence of remote or defective information, on the one hand, and againſt the undiſtinguiſhing operations of ſyſtematic inflexibility, on the other. A ſingle witneſs will not be rejected by them, becauſe he is ſingle; nor will they believe two witneſſes, if probability and reaſon encounter their teſtimony.

Theſe are advantages of the trial by Jury even in civil caſes: But, in criminal caſes, how much are thoſe advantages heightened and appreciated! The executor of the law ſhould be veſted with numerous, extenſive and important powers; but, while it is neceſſary to give ſuch powers, it is alſo neceſſary to guard againſt their inconveniencies, by aſſigning to them proper checks and controuls. The executive power, of proſecuting crimes and offences, might be dangerous and deſtructive, if exerciſed *ſolely* by Judges *occaſionally* appointed, or appointed *during pleaſure*, for that purpoſe. To prevent this, two precautions are uſed. One is, that the Judges are appointed during good behaviour: The other is, that a double barrier—a preſentment, as well as a trial by jury—is placed between the liberty and ſecurity of the citizen, and the power and exertions of adminiſtration.

Diligent enquiries, and true preſentments to make, is the part allotted to Grand Juries: Thoſe preſentments well and truly to try, is the part allotted to traverſe Juries.

Next, and inferior only to the truſt repoſed in the Legiſlature, is that repoſed in Grand Juries, in point of national concern. To them emphatically belongs the character of being a terror to evil-doers, and a praiſe to thoſe that do well. They are entruſted with the cuſtody of the portals of the law, that into the hallowed dome no injuſtice may be permitted to enter. They make, in the firſt inſtance, the important diſcrimination between the innocent and the guilty: To the former they give a paſſport of ſecurity: The latter they conſign to a final trial by a traverſe jury. That a proper meaſure be meted out to both is an object of the higheſt importance, conſidered either in a public or in a private point of view.

The manner, in which grand juries ought to make enquiries, well deſerves to be attentively conſidered. It has been declared by ſome, that grand juries are only to enquire, "whether what they hear be any reaſon to put "the party to anſwer,"---"that a probable cauſe to call "him to anſwer is as much as is required by law." But, indeed, ſuch a declaration is very little conſonant to the oath (the beſt evidence of the law) which every grand juryman is obliged to take. He ſwears that he "will "enquire diligently,"---"that he will preſent the truth, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." As little is ſuch a declaration conſonant to ancient authority and practice. "In thoſe days," ſays my Lord Coke, ſpeaking of the reign of Edward I. "in thoſe days (as "yet it ought to be) indictments taken in the abſence of "the party were formed upon plain and direct proof, and "not upon probabilities or inferences." Still as little is ſuch a declaration conſonant to the voice of reaſon and ſound ſenſe. An indictment has been ſtiled, and with no ſmall degree of propriety, the verdict of the grand jury. "It ought to impart all the truth, which is re"quiſite by law; and every part material ought to be "found by the oath of the indictors." Now, is it conſiſtent with reaſon or ſound ſenſe, that a verdict found upon oath,---upon an oath to make diligent enquiry,---ſhould be the vague, perhaps the viſionary reſult merely of probability? Ought not moral certainty to be deemed the neceſſary baſis, of what is delivered under the ſanction of an obligation ſo ſolemn and ſo ſtrict? The doctrine, that a grand jury may reſt ſatisfied merely with probabilities, is a doctrine, dangerous as well as unfounded: It is a doctrine, which may be applied to countenance and promote the vileſt and moſt oppreſſive purpoſes: It may be uſed, in pernicious rotation, as a ſnare, in which the innocent may be entrapped, and as a ſcreen, under the cover of which the guilty may eſcape.

It has been alledged, that grand juries are confined, in their enquiries, to the bills offered to them, to the crimes given them in charge, and to the evidence brought before them by the proſecutor. But theſe notions are much too contracted: They preſent but a very imperfect and unſatisfactory view of the duty required from grand juries, and of the truſt repoſed in them. They are not appointed for the proſecutor, or for the court: They are appointed for the government, and for the people: And of both the government and people it is ſurely the concernment, that, on one hand, all crimes, whether given or not given in charge, whether deſcribed or not deſcribed with profeſſional ſkill, ſhould receive the puniſhment which the law denounces; and that, on the other hand, innocence, however ſtrongly aſſailed by accuſations drawn up in regular form, and by accuſers marſhalled in legal array, ſhould, on full inveſtigation, be ſecure in that protection, which the law engages that ſhe ſhall enjoy inviolate. The oath of the grand juryman—and his oath is the commiſſion under which he acts—aſſigns no limits, except thoſe marked by diligence itſelf, to the courſe of his enquiries: Why, then, ſhould it be circumſcribed by more contracted boundaries? Shall diligent enquiry be enjoined?—And ſhall the means and opportunities of enquiry be prohibited or reſtrained? No. Thus enquiry ſhould be made concerning the accuſers, concerning the accuſation, and concerning the party accuſed. Concerning each of thoſe topics of enquiry, they ſhould enquire of one another mutually—of the witneſſes produced on the part of the proſecution—of ſuch other witneſſes as ſhall be offered in a proper manner, and by proper perſons—of every one, who will give them information. They ought to go further ſtill—they ought to ſend for ſuch as any of them think able to give teſtimony, that will be pertinent and material.

It would be eaſy—it might be uſeful—to dilate under each of thoſe heads; but the nature of this addreſs will not permit the attempt.

We have not even yet ſeen the full extent of the truſt repoſed in grand juries. They are a great channel of communication between thoſe, who make and adminiſter the laws, and thoſe, for whom the laws are made and adminiſtered. All the operations of government, and of its miniſters and officers, are within the compaſs of their view and reſearch. They may ſuggeſt public improvements, and the modes of removing public inconveniencies: They may expoſe to public inſpection, or to public puniſhment, bad public men, and bad public meaſures.

Such and ſo important is the office of grand juries: Mature deliberation, ſound judgment, and ſtrict impartiality are eſſentially requiſite to the adequate fulfilment of their high truſt. They ought, therefore, to be compoſed of men, diſtinguiſhed by their talents and their virtues—of men, entitled to the firſt grade of character in the county or ſtate, for the body of which they are ſelected to enquire. It is the duty of the returning officer, that ſuch men be returned. When this is done, grand juries preſerve and illuſtrate the dignity and excellence of their inſtitution.

The law has provided, as far as it is poſſible by law to provide, that no improper perſons ſhould be placed on juries. If any reaſonable exception can be taken, either to the whole pannel, or to particular jurors returned on it, the whole pannel, or ſuch jurors, will, on a challenge for ſuch cauſe, be quaſhed or ſet aſide; and an indictment found by a Grand Jury, who, or any of whom, are liable to ſuch exceptions, will be null and void.

In a trial, on which the life of the perſon accuſed depends, he enjoys a peculiar privilege—a privilege ſuggeſted by the fineſt feelings of humanity—he may challenge a certain number of jurors without ſhewing any, the moſt remote cauſe of rejection. In difficult and dangerous emergencies, how ſudden, how inconſtant, how capricious, are oftentimes the emotions of the ſoul! When on the voice of the jurors the priſoner's life is ſuſpended, is it unnatural to ſuppoſe, that his mind, fluctuating, trembling and ſolicitous, ſhould conceive prejudices, even unaccountable ones, on the view of ſome, who are called, and appear to pronounce his fate? That the ſuppoſition is not unnatural, ſome, who have experienced only the ſenſations of profeſſional ſympathy on ſuch occaſions, can, in the ſtrongeſt manner, bear witneſs. Tender indulgence is ſhewn to human nature in that trying hour; and he, who has ſo many other embarraſſments ſurrounding and preſſing him, is relieved from the very excruciating one, however unfounded—an unfavorable opinion of his jury. Beſides; when he challenges for cauſe, unleſs he ſucceed in eſtabliſhing that cauſe in the opinion of others, as well as in his own, his challenge will be ſet aſide. In his timid and ſuſpicious ſtate, he will apprehend, that his unſucceſsful challenge will not be entirely without its effect in the mind of the juror, whoſe impartiality has been queſtioned, and whoſe reſentment may, therefore, be provoked. His alarm will thus be increaſed by the conſequences of the very means, which he took to prevent it. To remove all theſe diſquietudes from his doubtful mind, the law allows a challenge for cauſe that has been over-ruled, to be ſucceeded by one that is peremptory.

The relative powers of courts and juries form an intereſting ſubject of enquiry. It is of the utmoſt conſequence that it be fully and accurately underſtood. A well known diſtinction between their provinces has been long recognized and eſtabliſhed. The judges decide queſtions of law: The juries decide queſtions of fact. When theſe queſtions can be decided ſeparately, there is no difficulty or doubt concerning their ſeparate powers. But, in many caſes, the queſtion of law is ſo intimately and inſeparably blended with the queſtion of fact, that the deciſion of one neceſſarily involves the deciſion of the other. It will be readily admitted, on all hands, that, in the reſolution of points of law, the greateſt regard ought to be paid to the direction of the Judges. But ſtill the queſtion occurs—Suppoſe a difference in ſentiment between the Judges and the jury, with regard to the law—and ſuppoſe the law and the fact to be ſo cloſely interwoven, that one cannot be ſettled, without embracing at the ſame time, a determination of the other: What is to be done? The jury muſt do their duty, and their whole duty: They muſt decide upon the law, as well as upon the fact. This doctrine is peculiarly applicable to criminal caſes; and from them, indeed, derives its peculiar importance. When a perſon is to be tried for a crime, the accuſation charges againſt him not only the particular fact, which has been committed, but alſo the motive, to which it owed its origin, and from which it receives its complexion. The firſt is neither the only, nor the principal, object of examination or diſcuſſion. On the ſecond depends the innocence or the criminality of the action. The verdict muſt decide not only upon the firſt, but alſo, and principally upon the ſecond: For the verdict muſt be as extenſive and commenſurate with the charge. It is not unuſual, and, on many occaſions, it is prudent, for the jury to draw up and exhibit, in a ſpecial verdict, a particular ſtatement of the facts, and to pray from the court a judgment of the law reſulting from them. But this they are not obliged to do. They may, if they pleaſe, find a general verdict, which determines equally the fact and the law.

It may ſeem, at firſt view, to be ſomewhat extraordinary, that twelve men, untutored in the ſtudy of juriſprudence, ſhould be the ultimate interpreters of the law, with a power to over-rule the directions of the Judges, who have made it the ſubject of their long and elaborate reſearches, and have been raiſed to the ſeat of judgment for their profeſſional abilities and ſkill. But a deeper examination of the ſubject will reconcile us to what, at firſt, may appear incongruous. In criminal caſes, the deſign is, as has been already intimated, cloſely interwoven with the tranſaction; and the elucidation of both depends on a collected view of particulars, ariſing not only from the teſtimony, but alſo from the character and conduct of the witneſſes, and ſometimes likewiſe from the character and conduct of the priſoner. Of all theſe the jury are fitteſt to make the proper compariſon and eſtimate; and therefore, it is moſt eligible to leave it to them, after receiving the direction of the court in legal queſtions, to take into their conſideration all the circumſtances of the caſe, the intention, as well as the facts, and determine, upon the whole, whether the conduct of the priſoner has or has not been within the meaning of the law.

The origin of juries it is not eaſy to trace or explain. But their antiquity is unqueſtionably very high. One thing is certain—the inſtitution, at whatever times it was invented or improved, and whoever were its inventors or improvers, does honour to human policy: It is the moſt admirable method for the trial and inveſtigation of the truth; and the beſt guardian both of public and private liberty, that has been hitherto diſcovered by the ingenuity of man.

We are told by the celebrated *Monteſquieu*, that *Rome*, that *Sparta*, that *Carthage*—States once ſo free and ſo proſperous—have loſt their liberties, and have periſhed. Their fate he holds up to the view of other ſtates, as a *memento* of their own. But there is one conſolatory diſtinction, which he did not take, and which we will apply in our favour. In *Rome*, in *Sparta*, in *Carthage*, the trial by jury did not exiſt, or was not preſerved. The liberties of our country cannot be inſecure, while this trial remains ſacred and inviolate.

Juries undoubtedly may make miſtakes: They may commit errors: They may commit groſs ones: But, changed as they conſtantly are, their errors and miſtakes can never grow into a dangerous ſyſtem: The native uprightneſs of their ſentiments will not be bent under the weight of precedent or authority. Beſides; their miſtakes and their errors, except the venial ones on the ſide of mercy, made by traverſe juries, are not without redreſs. Of an indictment found by a grand jury, the perſon indicted may be acquitted on his trial. If a bill be returned "ignoramus" improperly, the accuſation may be renewed before another grand jury. With regard to the traverſe jury, the court, if diſſatisfied with their verdict, have the power, and will exerciſe the power, of granting a new trial. This power, while it prevents or corrects the effects of error, preſerves the juriſdiction of juries unimpaired. The cauſe is not evoked before a tribunal of another kind. A jury of the country—an abſtract, as it may be properly called, of the citizens at large---ſummoned, ſelected, impanneled, and ſworn as the former, muſt ſtill decide.

We now ſee the circle of government, beautiful and complete. By the people, its ſprings are put in motion originally: By the people, its adminiſtration is continuated: At firſt; at laſt; their power is predominant and ſupreme.

Gentlemen,

By the conſtitution, and by a law paſſed in the month of September laſt, the judicial authority of the United States is veſted in a ſupreme court, in circuit courts, and in diſtrict courts.

The juriſdiction of the circuit courts in criminal matters is an object of your immediate attention.

Theſe courts have "excluſive cognizance of all crimes "and offences cognizable under the authority of the "United States," except when it is or ſhall be otherwiſe provided by law; and they have "concurrent juriſdic"tion with the diſtrict courts, of the crimes and offences "cognizable therein." The crimes and offences cognizable in the diſtrict courts, are thoſe "cognizable under "the authority of the United States, committed within "their reſpective diſtricts, or upon the high ſeas; where "no other puniſhment than whipping, not exceeding "thirty ſtripes, a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of impriſonment, not exceeding ſix "months, is to be inflicted."

In deſcribing crimes, and aſcertaining their puniſhment, the attention of the national legiſlature has been employed, as far as circumſtances would permit; and a general law upon that ſubject will probably be paſſed in a ſhort time.

Of the offences already known to the conſtitution and

laws of the United States, I ſhall give you the following very conciſe account:

"Treaſon againſt the United States conſiſts *only* in "levying war againſt them; or in adhering to their ene- "mies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall "be attainted of treaſon, unleſs on the teſtimony of two "witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in "open court."

"No attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of "blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the per- "ſon attainted."

It well deſerves to be remarked here, that, with regard to treaſon, a new and great improvement has been introduced into the government of the United States. Under that government, the citizens have not only a legal but a conſtitutional ſecurity againſt the extenſion of the crime, or the imputation of treaſon. Treaſons, capricious, arbitrary and conſtructive, have often been the moſt tremendous engines of deſpotic or of legiſlative tyranny. Even in England, there have been times, when, in the emphatic language of parliament itſelf, ſo many "pains of treaſon were ordained by ſtatute, that no "man knew how to behave himſelf, to do, ſpeak or ſay, "for doubt of ſuch pains." With ſuch times the United States cannot be viſited, while their preſent excellent conſtitution ſhall continue in force. Under its protecting wings, the citizen is covered from the fury even of legiſlative tempeſts.

As the crime of treaſon is correctly and permanently aſcertained; ſo its puniſhment is reſtricted to the proper object. The innocent are not involved in the fate and ruin of the guilty: The rights of blood and of inheritance are reſpected and preſerved.

By an act to regulate the collection of duties, it is declared, that "in all caſes where an oath or an affirmation "is, by that act, required from a maſter or other per- "ſon, having command of a ſhip or veſſel, or from an "owner or conſignee of goods, wares and merchandize, "if the perſon ſo ſwearing or affirming ſhall ſwear or "affirm falſely, ſuch perſon ſhall, on indictment and "conviction thereof, be puniſhed by fine or impriſon- "ment, or both, in the diſcretion of the court before "whom the conviction ſhall be had, ſo as the fine ſhall "not exceed one thouſand dollars, and the term of im- "priſonment ſhall not exceed twelve months."

By the ſame law it is enacted, "that if any officer of the "cuſtoms ſhall directly or indirectly take or receive any "bribe, reward or recompence, for conniving, or ſhall "connive at a falſe entry of any ſhip or veſſel, or of "any goods, wares or merchandize, and ſhall be thereof "convicted, every ſuch officer ſhall forfeit and pay a "ſum not leſs than two hundred, nor more than two "thouſand dollars, for each offence, and be for ever "diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit un- "der the United States; and any perſon giving or offer- "ing any bribe, recompence or reward for any ſuch de- "ception, colluſion or fraud, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum "not leſs than two hundred, nor more than two thou- "ſand dollars, for each offence."—

"That if any perſon ſhall forcibly reſiſt, prevent or "impede any officer of the cuſtoms, or their deputies, "or any perſon aſſiſting them in the execution of their "duty,—ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall, for every of- "fence, be fined in a ſum not exceeding four hundred "dollars."—

"That if any goods, wares or merchandize entered "for exportation, with a view to draw back the duties, "or to obtain any allowance given by law on the ex- "portation thereof, ſhall be landed in any port or place "within the limits of the United States," as mentioned in the ſaid act, "all perſons concerned therein ſhall, on "indictment and conviction thereof, ſuffer impriſonment "for a term not exceeding ſix months."

By an act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, it is provided, "that if any perſon or perſons ſhall falſely make "oath or affirmation to any matters therein required to "be verified,—ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall ſuffer the like "pains and penalties, as ſhall be incurred by perſons "committing wilful and corrupt perjury."—

"That if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge, coun- "terfeit, eraſe, alter or falſify any certificate, regiſter, "licence, permit, or other document mentioned in the "act, or to be granted by any officer of the cuſtoms,— "ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for every ſuch offence, "forfeit the ſum of five hundred dollars."

By an act to eſtabliſh the treaſury department, it is enacted, "that no perſon appointed to any office, inſtituted "by that act, ſhall directly or indirectly be concerned or "intereſted in carrying on the buſineſs of trade or com- "merce, or be owner in whole or in part of any ſea "veſſel, or purchaſe by himſelf, or another in truſt for "him, public lands, or any other public property, or be "concerned in the purchaſe or diſpoſal of any public ſe- "curities of any ſtate, or of the United States, or take "or apply to his own uſe any emolument or gain for "negociating or tranſacting any buſineſs in the ſaid de- "partment, other than what ſhall be allowed by law; "and if any perſon ſhall offend againſt any of the pro- "hibitions of that act, he ſhall be deemed guilty of a "high miſdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States "the penalty of three thouſand dollars, and ſhall, upon "conviction, be removed from office, and for ever here- "after incapable of holding any office under the United "States."

All theſe laws, you perceive, have a reference to the collection and adminiſtration of the national revenue. That revenue has hitherto ariſen altogether, and, it is hoped, will long ariſe chiefly from duties, and from imports on articles of conſumption. This mode of taxation is peculiarly fitted for the ſituation and circumſtances of our national government: It is, of all modes, the leaſt inconvenient and the moſt productive. Mr. Young, a very ſenſible writer on practical politics and agriculture, obſerves, in his northern tour, that a "tax on live "ſtock and improvements, which raiſes a million, is "more burthenſome than others on conſumption, which "raiſe ſix times the ſum." The reaſon of this is explained by the illuſtrious Neckar. "Taxes on the "produce of lands," ſays he, "are an advance required "from the proprietors: Thoſe on articles of conſump- "tion are reſtraints laid on expences. The riches of "thoſe, who pay taxes on their landed income, conſiſt "only of that income: The riches of thoſe who pay "the duties on articles of conſumption, are drawn from "the incomes of each individual in the kingdom, and "even from thoſe of foreigners reſiding in it."

To you, gentlemen, it would ſurely be ſuperfluous, to prove or illuſtrate the neceſſity and importance of vigilance, vigour and impartiality in the collection of the public revenue. The ſmuggler offers the groſſeſt inſult to the majeſty of the people; and makes the moſt pointed attack upon their property. He inſults their majeſty; for he arrogantly uſurps the power of levying contributions upon them in fraud, or in defiance of their authority, expreſſed ſolemnly and legitimately by their repreſentatives. He attacks their property; for of every ſhilling, which he thus diverts from the public ſervice to his private emolument, they muſt ſupply the deficiency. The united obligations, therefore, of intereſt and of honour combine in ſtimulating every citizen to detect ſuch pernicious violations of the laws, and to drag forth to merited puniſhment thoſe who are guilty of them. To promote thoſe valuable purpoſes, you feel yourſelves, in the character of grand jurymen, peculiarly bound and empowered.

In the courſe of your buſineſs, you will find the court always diſpoſed to give you their beſt aſſiſtance and advice.

The following ADDRESS was then preſented to the Court:

THE Grand Jury for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania have heard, with great pleaſure and ſatisfaction, the excellent Charge delivered to them by the Circuit Court, which clearly points out their office and duty, and the ſeveral objects of their enquiry.

The neceſſity and propriety of the revenue laws being ſtrictly and fairly executed have been ſo clearly explained, and ſo cogently urged, that we feel ourſelves, as Grand Jurymen, engaged to declare, that the zeal which has heretofore animated us, as citizens, will induce us, on all occaſions, to uſe our utmoſt endeavours to ſupport the due execution of thoſe laws, and to exert ourſelves to prevent the immoral and dangerous conſequences, which would enſue from an infraction, or evaſion of them.

It is with particular pleaſure we offer to the Court our congratulations, that in a Diſtrict ſo extenſive, and including the firſt commercial city in the United States, we have found no cauſe to make even a ſingle preſentment.

The great truths and important obſervations ſo elegantly enforced in the Charge, are, we conceive, highly intereſting to the public; and therefore we perſuade ourſelves, the Court will indulge us with a copy for publication.

J. M. NESBITT, Foreman.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1790.

Memorials from the manufacturers of tobacco in the cities of Philadelphia, and New-York, reſpecting an enhanced duty on manufactured tobacco and ſnuff, were read.

The bill to regulate trade with the Indian tribes was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, to be the order of the day on Monday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts were read.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they have paſſed an act to prevent the exportation of goods, not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates.

In committee of the whole. The propoſition for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts under conſideration.

The debate was continued; but no deciſion took place, previous to the riſing of the committee.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee to whom was re-committed the bill to regulate the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, brought in a new bill, which was read the firſt time.

The committee alſo reported the following reſolution, which was laid on the table.

Reſolved, That the Secretary of ſtate be directed to report to the Houſe, whether, in his opinion, it is expedient that the foreign and domeſtic branches of buſineſs, in his department, ſhould be kept diſtinct; and whether it is neceſſary that a chief clerk ſhould be appointed for each.---Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1790.

The bill to regulate the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken into conſideration on Thurſday next,

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee of both Houſes, appointed to examine the enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had examined the bill for accepting the ceſſion of the claims of North-Carolina to a certain diſtrict therein deſcribed; alſo the bill to prevent the exportation of goods, not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates, and found them duly enrolled.

The Speaker affixed his ſignature to the above bills.

Sundry petitions, preſented by Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Lawrence were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The reſolution, laid on the table yeſterday, reſpecting the department of the Secretary of ſtate, was taken up.

Some converſation enſued on this reſolution --ſo far as the idea of creating two departments was contemplated by the reſolution, it was objected to; the mode of introducing the ſubject before the Houſe was ſaid to unparliamentary; that after a great deal of debate reſpecting the arrangement of this department, a law had paſſed for its organization; that the Secretary is empowered by the law to employ as many clerks as he ſhall think proper; and in arranging the buſineſs, if he finds it neceſſary that the ſalary of a clerk, to whoſe particular inſpection particular parts of the buſineſs is aſſigned, ſhould be encreaſed, he will make a repreſentation to the legiſlature accordingly.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that nothing was further from his thoughts than creating two diſtinct departments; the committee had ſuppoſed that a reference of this ſubject to the Secretary of ſtate was a natural and eligible ſtep; but, however, as gentlemen appeared to entertain different ſentiments on the buſineſs, he would withdraw the reſolution.

In committee of the whole. The propoſition for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts was debated this day until after three o'clock, when the committee roſe, without taking any vote on the queſtion.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by his Secretary, with the ratification by South-Carolina of the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States.---Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 2, 1790.

The members of the Houſe aſſembled this day at the uſual hour; but, on account of its being Good Friday, adjourned until to morrow, without doing buſineſs.

SATURDAY, April 3, 1790.

A memorial of Hannibal William Dobbyn was read, praying a final determination on his former memorial, reſpecting a purchaſe of lands in the Weſtern Territory.

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that the Printers were continually preſenting their accounts for payment for news-papers ſupplied the Houſe: He wiſhed the Houſe to take ſome order on the ſubject.

Whereupon a committee of three was appointed to examine thoſe accounts, and report what mode ſhall be adopted reſpecting news-papers in future.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts were taken into conſideration, and agreed to by the Houſe, excepting one, which related to the inveſting the Judges of the Supreme Court with a power to determine the compenſation which perſons ſhall receive for their inventions.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by his Secretary, informing the Houſe, that he has aſſented to the act for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the reſpective ſtates.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that the act for accepting the ceſſion of the claims of North-Carolina to a certain diſtrict of the Weſtern Territory, had received the aſſent of the Preſident of the United States.

Mr. Vining moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the act for eſtabliſhing the Executive Department of the Secretary of State, ſo far as to enable the Secretary to keep the foreign and domeſtick branches of buſineſs diſtinct, and to appoint a chief Clerk to each, &c.

This motion introduced a deſultory converſation. Some amendments were offered and debated; but it was finally negatived.

Mr. Sherman offered a reſolution to the following purport:---That the Secretary of State be authoriſed to appoint an additional Clerk in his office, at a ſalary of 800 dollars, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.---Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 5, 1790.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

In committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The bill for further ſuſpending certain clauſes in the collection law, was read, and taken into conſideration. Some amendments were propoſed, but not adopted, and the bill paſſed to be engroſſed.

The bill allowing compenſation to John Ely, for his ſervices as a Surgeon to the late army, was read the ſecond time, and debated.

Mr. White moved that the ſpecified ſum ſhould be ſtruck out, and leave the ſum to be allowed blank. He afterwards moved to ſtrike out the whole clauſe.

The motion for ſtriking out the clauſe was carried in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the blank be filled with "Thirty Dollars per month."

Mr. Stone propoſed a clauſe, entitling all other officers, ſimilarly circumſtanced, to the like allowance. This was withdrawn, to admit a more particular amendment, which ſhould ſecure the ſame object propoſed by Mr. White.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid he hoped the committee would not ſpend time in debating the amendment, but riſe, for the purpoſe of rejecting the bill in the Houſe, that Col. Ely may apply with his account to the proper officer, which is the Auditor of the Treaſury.

A conſiderable debate on this laſt propoſition took place.

Mr. Matthews ſaid, no man can ſuppoſe that any ſimilar caſe can be cited, where 280 officers, who were priſoners, were without a ſurgeon, where a great proportion of them were ſick, and had no humanity ſhewn them by thoſe who held them priſoners.

Mr. Heiſter ſaid, if there are not any caſes of a ſimilar nature exiſting, the clauſe can do no harm, if there is, the door is opened to their obtaining like juſtice.

This amendment was rejected. The committee then roſe, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the Houſe.

The queſtion on the bill's paſſing to be engroſſed was negatived, 24 to 22, and ſo the bill was loſt.

A bill for granting relief to certain officers of the late army therein deſcribed was read.

A meſſage from the Senate was received, informing the Houſe, that they recede from their amendment to the bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts, which had been diſagreed to by the Houſe.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, with exemplifications of three acts paſſed by the ſtate of New-York, was received, viz. An act, providing for the ſafe keeping of priſoners of the United States. An act for ceding Light Houſes to the United States, and, an act ratifying the amendments to the Conſtitution.

The bill, ceding the Light Houſe of New-York to the United States, was referred to a ſelect committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States.

The clauſe which provides for the diſſection of the bodies of malefactors, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out.

This, it was ſaid, was wounding the feelings of the living, and could do no good.

It was ſaid in anſwer, that it was only following a mode adopted by ſome of the wiſeſt nations. It was making thoſe who had injured ſociety contribute to its advantage, by furniſhing ſubjects of experimental ſurgery. It was attended with ſalutary effects, as it certainly encreaſed the dread of puniſhment, when it is contemplated with this attendant circumſtance.

Mr. Stone was oppoſed to the clauſe: he ſaid it was contrary, he believed, to the practice of the ſeveral ſtates; that it was making puniſhment wear the appearance of cruelty, which had a tendency to harden the public mind.

Mr. Williamſon ſtated a variety of arguments in favour of the clauſe, and ſhewed the very great and important improvements which had been made in Surgery from experiment.

Mr. Page ſpoke againſt the clauſe. And Mr. Smith and Mr. Sedgwick in favour of it. The committee roſe without deciding, and the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1790.

The engroſſed bill, further to ſuſpend part of the collection law, was read, the blank filled up, and the bill paſſed to be enacted.

The bill for the relief of certain officers therein deſcribed, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

A memorial of Joſeph Henderſon was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the memorial of the Baron de Steuben, was read.

In committee of the whole Houſe on the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States. The motion for ſtriking out the clauſe reſpecting the bodies of murderers being delivered to ſurgeons after execution, for diſſection, was further debated; a number of gentlemen ſpoke on each ſide of the queſtion; the affirmative was ſupported by Mr. Page, Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Stone, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Clymer; the negative by Mr. Huntington, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Williamſon, and Mr. Ames; and the motion being put, was negatived, and the clauſe retained.

Several other motions for amendments were negatived; but the committee roſe without finiſhing the diſcuſſion on the bill.

Honorable Timothy Bloodworth, member from North-Carolina appeared, produced his credentials and took his ſeat.

Adjourned.

For Sale, very cheap,

Two very valuable Farms;

Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, ſituated in Ann-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this ſtate.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finiſhed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, ſpring-houſe, meat-houſe, weaver's ſhop, blackſmith's ſhop, negro-quarters, hen-houſe and a pailed yard to it, corn-houſe, ſtables and haylofts, turkey-houſe, gooſe-houſe, three tobacco-houſes, a large barn with two threſhing-floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the beſt ſort of fruit in the ſtate, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damſon, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large pailed garden, well ſtocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent ſpring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overſhot griſt-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel, and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overſhot ſaw, griſt, oil-mill, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the preſent mill, and might be worked by the ſame water that turns the preſent wheel; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchants' work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and houſe, currying-ſhed, and a new houſe for the tanner; now under rent; there is, alſo, a miller's houſe. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with croſs fences to divide it into ſix fields, all of which have two or three cool and a never failing ſprings; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in caſh, and the remainder to be paid in ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwiſe, intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¼ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 24, two tobacco-houſes, corn and overſeer's houſe, ſtables, cow-houſe, Negro quarters, and meat-houſe; about 20 acres of mowable timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and ſhingle timber; and as there is a good never-failing ſtream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a ſaw mill might be built, which would yield a conſiderable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and ſcantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpoſe; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would ſuit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in caſh; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the firſt quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the fartheſt, of Boon's Old Station, on Braſhears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or caſh at the end of ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, intereſt from the day of ſale muſt be paid.

☞ Theſe farms are offered at private ſale until Tueſday, the 8th day of June next. The purchaſer of either farm may have the greateſt part of the ſtock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of ſmall grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollſburgh, at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, on Patowmack River. The Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would alſo ſell at a very reaſonable price.

March 15, 1790. REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, near Philip Grandin's Mills, on Sunday, the 28th day of February laſt, a Negro Man, named BOB, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, grey linſey coat, veſt and breeches, tow and linen ſhirt, all much worn, black woolen ſtockings, and ſtrings in his ſhoes, and by information he has a forged paſs with him; he is a likely well ſet fellow, very much given to talking and ſinging. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JAMES BEST.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned carrying off or concealing ſaid Negro, at their peril.

March 22, 1790.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, containing about 200 acres of land, the arable land is good for grain or paſture, the meadow grounds are of the firſt quality, and the whole is well watered. On ſaid premiſes are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, milk, cheeſe-houſe and granary, with other convenient out-houſes, good barns with convenient ſtables; this farm would ſupport a large dairy, is nine miles from Wilmington, where there is a good market. Likewiſe for ſale, a good Merchant and Saw-mill (adjoining ſaid farm,) the former has two water-wheels, three burrs and one country ſtone with ſufficient bolts, ſcrews, hoiſting-ſcrews, packing machine, &c. ſuitable for manufacturing wheat with eaſe and diſpatch; with the mills will be ſold, from 10 to 80 acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the mills are ſituated within 8 miles of Newport, 1½ from the road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, and 17 miles from the Head of Elk, where any quantity of wheat may be had. The terms may be known, and poſſeſſion given any time after the firſt of April, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, in Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware.

March 11, 1790. ♀ JOHN GARRET.

Red & White Clover Seed,

and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN MASON,

The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the wharff.

Alſo *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*

And a general aſſortment of

Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the Forks of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, about five miles from Northumberland town, and within a half mile of the weſt-branch of ſaid river, containing 900 acres, Chilliſquaque creek running through ſaid tract, whereon is erected a valuable griſt and ſaw mill, in a neighbourhood where there is a great run of country work, and might be made very advantageous for merchants work, as it is in a ſettlement where great quantities of wheat may be procured at a low price, and when manufactured it may be tranſported by water from the mill-tail to Middletown at a ſmall expence, the mill at preſent is only ſuited for country work, but there is room to erect a pair of burrs, and boulting-cloth for merchants work, the dam has been lately new built, and well ſecured by planking the upper ſide from one end to the other, the mill is in good repair, having a new water-wheel, and the moſt of the running geers made new the laſt ſeaſon, the produce from the ſaw-mill may be ſent by water either to Northumberland or Sunbury, the fartheſt not more than ſeven miles, where there is a demand for lumber of moſt kinds, and plenty of timber on the land, the improvements are a new two ſtory ſquared log-houſe 36 by 17 feet, and a good kitchen with ſtone chimnies to each, a young bearing orchard of about 30 apple trees of good fruit, a large garden well fenced with boards, a good ſpring of water and ſpring-houſe, a ſtill-houſe, a ſhop ſuitable for a cooper, and the great roads from Munſey and Chilliſquaque ſettlements leading to the county town form a junction near the ſaid mills, which is an object worthy the notice of a trading perſon, the lands in general are limeſtone, and produce good crops of wheat and corn, there are about 70 acres cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed premiſes, on viewing the ſame, will be informed of the terms by the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

THOMAS PALMER, or

† 6w. REUBEN HAINES, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1790.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Allen townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining lands late of John Lettimore, deceaſed, John Sterling, Arthur Lettimore, deceaſed, and others; containing 159 acres and 60 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Lettimore, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Heller, in Plainfield townſhip, all that TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining land late of James Lawſon, John M'Michael, John Williamſon, and vacant land; containing 103 acres and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of James Logan, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Moore townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining lands of Henry Deatts, John Kleintops, by vacant land, and Nicholas Nealich's land; containing 115 acres and 137 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Daniel Schwartz, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 17, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Eaſttown townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 150 acres, bounded by lands of Edward and Samuel David, land late of Samuel Harriſon, deceaſed, and the line of Radnor townſhip: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Vanleer, and Hannah his wife, and to be ſold on the premiſes at two o'clock in the afternoon.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; late of the borough of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment: And thoſe perſons who are indebted on ſmall notes, bills, &c. and againſt whom there are open accounts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame on or before the 1ſt day of May next, to preclude the neceſſity of any compulſory mode of collection, as that is the longeſt indulgence that can be offered to ſuch. Thoſe alſo who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly atteſted, for payment, to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter, February 12, 1790. ‡ 6w

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

PROPOSALS, by *Thomas Dobſon*, Bookſeller, at the *Stone-Houſe*, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPLES;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS,

And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY.

By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh;

Principal of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the propoſed work are ſo well known, as to render unneceſſary any thing which might here be ſaid of them. His Eſſay on Miracles, in anſwer to Mr. Hume, and his Philoſophy of Rhetoric, have long been eſteemed maſter-pieces by the learned.---The following ſhort extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will ſhew the reader the high opinion entertained of the preſent work:--

——"FROM the above ſpecimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to aſſure him, that a peruſal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we diſcover the ſhrewdneſs, the ſagacity, the judgment, and the taſte, of the author of The Philoſophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Goſpel Miracles. The ſtile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obſcure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaſte, and the terms happily choſen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of ſentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a ſingle deviation. In ſhort, it is one of thoſe few books, which every ſerious Chriſtian will read with pleaſure and profit; and which every ſcripture commentator ſhould propoſe to himſelf as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a ſuperfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to ſubſcribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, ſewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the firſt volume, and the remainder on delivery of the ſecond.---The price to non-ſubſcribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſix hundred copies are ſubſcribed for. eow 6t

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glaſſes in very ſmall boxes, German ſcythes, ſtraw-knives, whetſtones, cheap window-glaſs 8 by 10, Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers, Dutch looking-glaſſes, braſs wire, gun-powder, a large aſſortment of sheet braſs, and ſundry other articles. 8t March 30.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The Houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and City of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS in the county of MONTGOMERY.

WHEREAS a report hath been circulated that I have declined offering myſelf a candidate, at the enſuing general election, for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. I therefore take this early opportunity to inform you, that the ſaid report is without foundation, and that I do again earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt for the Sheriff's Office at the next general election; and ſhould I be ſo fortunate as to meet your approbation, be aſſured I ſhall uſe my beſt endeavours to fulfil the truſt repoſed in me with fidelity and care. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Moreland, March 30, 1790. † WILLIAM DEAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Kenſington, on Edward Duffield's place, on the 10th of March inſtant, A Sorrel COLT, about three years old, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MARTIN WORKNOT.

March 30, 1790.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſtar*, in Philadelphia. tf.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 6th day of September laſt, A dark brown MARE, two years old laſt ſpring, has a few white hairs in her forehead, was lately docked, and had a yoke on when ſhe ſtrayed away. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH LEEDOM.

N. B. As ſhe has been advertiſed before, it is expected ſome ill diſpoſed perſon has her ſecreted. Whoever will give information of ſuch conduct ſhall receive the above reward, and Four Dollars for the information.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1790. THE NUMB. 3125.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1790.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of April, (inſtant) at 7 o'clock in the Evening,---the following MESSUAGES, LANDS, LOTS of GROUND, and YEARLY GROUND-RENTS, viz.

No. 31. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Delaware river, in the ſaid city; containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 32, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 30: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar, part of a large ground-rent of 266 dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum: now in the tenure of the Widow Hammil.

No. 30. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 31, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 29: ſubject to a ground-rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Joſeph Stride.

No. 29. A Lot or Piece of ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 30, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 28: ſubject to a ground-rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now alſo in the tenure of the ſaid Joſeph Stride.

No. 22. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth 22 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet: bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 23, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 21: ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Charles Thomſon, Eſq;

No. 21. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth 22 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 22, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward partly by a 4 feet 6 inches wide alley, and partly by the tail ends of lots No. 18, 19 and 20: ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent; now in the tenure of William Griffiths.

No. 20. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, in the ſaid city; containing in breadth 21 feet, and in length or depth 104 feet 6 inches; bounded eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, northward by Marſhall's ground, weſtward by lot No. 21, and ſouthward by lot No. 19: ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Selby Hickman.

No. 19. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth 21 feet, and in length or depth 104 feet 6 inches; bounded eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, northward by lot No. 20, weſtward by lot No. 21, and ſouthward by lot No. 18; ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Abraham Shoemaker.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid; containining in breadth 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, ſouthward by lot No. 16, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet 6 inches wide alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and northward by lot No. 18; ſubject to a ground-rent of twenty dollars per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent; now in the tenure of Captain James Montgomery.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 22 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 151 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſouthward by a meſſuage and ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, weſtward by lot No. 8, and northward by lots No. 2, 5, 6, and 7, with the common uſe and privilege of a 4 feet wide alley, at the diſtance of 97½ feet weſtward from Second-ſtreet, extending into South-ſtreet: ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 4 10. per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital: now in the tenure of Hugh Lenox.

No. 8. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cedar or South-ſtreet, between Second and George-ſtreets in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length or depth 81 feet, bounded northward by South-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, weſtward by lot No 9, and eaſtward by lots No. 1 and 7: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20ſ 8 ſterling---part of a large ground-rent of £ 9 1 4 ſterling per annum, payable to the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania: now in the tenure of Hugh Lenox.

No. 9. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot; containing in breadth 20 feet and in length or depth 81 feet, bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 10, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, and eaſtward by lot No. 8: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20ſ 8 ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £ 9 1 4 ſterling per annum: now in the tenure of Reſolve Smith.

No. 7. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining No. 8, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet 6 inches, bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 8, ſouthward by lot No. 1, and eaſtward by lot No. 6: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20ſ ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £ 9 1 4 ſterling per annum; now in the tenure of Hugh Lenox.

No. 6. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet 6 inches; bounded northward by South ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 7. ſouthward by lot No. 1. and eaſtward by lot No. 5: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20ſ ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £ 9 1 4 ſterling per annum: now in the tenure of Ann Robinſon.

No. 5. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth 15 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 58 feet 6 inches; bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 6, ſouthward by lot No. 1, and eaſtward by the ſaid 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege of the ſame: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20ſ ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £ 9 1 4 ſterling per annum; now in the tenure of Leonard Keſler, jun.

No. 4. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Store, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate at the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and South-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or front on South-ſtreet 97 feet 6 inches, bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſouthward by lot No. 3, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and northward by ſaid South-ſtreet: ſubject to a ground-rent of 6ſ per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital: now in the tenure of Solomon Marochie and Mary his wife, late Mary Holton.

No. 3. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 97 feet 6 inches: bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, northward by lot No. 4, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and ſouthward by lot No. 2, ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 3 18 per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital: now in the tenure of William Williams.

No. 2. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 97 feet 6 inches; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, northward by lot No 3, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and ſouthward by lot No. 1, ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 3 18 per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital; now in the tenure of James Smith.

No. 10. A yearly Ground-rent of 45 dollars, chargeable on and iſſuing out of a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth 45 feet, and in length or depth 81 feet; bounded northward by South-ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 9, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, and weſtward by lot No. 11, on which there are erected ſundry meſſuages and other improvements: formerly in the tenure of Thomas Lake.

No. 11. A yearly Ground-rent of 21 dollars and one third of a dollar, chargeable on and iſſuing out of a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of South and George-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth on South-ſteeet 20 feet, and in length or front on George-ſtreet 81 feet; bounded northward by South-ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 10, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, and weſtward by George-ſtreet; on which there are erected a two ſtory Brick Houſe, a Frame Houſe, and other improvements: in the tenure of John O'Neal.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and Chriſtian-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 80 feet, and in length or front on Chriſtian-ſtreet 150 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground of the Swedes' Church Congregation, weſtward by ground of Conrad Pidgeon, and northward by Chriſtian-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 8 per annum, payable to the ſaid Swedes' Church Congregation, now in the tenure of James Smith. This lot will be divided into convenient building lots, a plan of which will be ſhewn at the time of ſale.

No. 13. A Lot or Piece of Marſh Meadow Ground, ſituate in Moyamenſing townſhip and county of Philadelphia; bounded by lands of William Craig, Samuel Morris, Samuel Rhoads and by a lane leading to the main road in the marſh; containing about 3 acres and 1 perch: now in the tenure of James Smith.

No. 28. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet, bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 29, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 27; ſubject to a ground-rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of 266 dollars and two thirds of a dollar; now in the tenure of James Smith.

No. 14. A Lot or Piece of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip and county of Philadelphia, bounded by lands lately elonging to Henry Elves, Daniel Joy, Philip Price, and by the public road leading from this city to the Province-Iſland; containing about 8 acres and 17 perches: now in the tenure of Henry Lentz.

No. 15. A Lot or Piece of Land, ſituate in Moyamenſing townſhip and county aforeſaid; bounded by land of Luke Morris, and by the public road leading to the Province Iſland; containing about 2 acres: now in the tenure of John Cope.

Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Robert Smith (Carpenter) late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, March 17, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Eaſttown townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 150 acres, bounded by lands of Edward and Samuel David, land late of Samuel Harriſon, deceaſed, and the line of Radnor townſhip: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Vanleer, and Hannah his wife, and to be ſold on the premiſes at two o'clock in the afternoon.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Bark Wanted.

A LARGE quantity of the different kinds of oak, alſo birch, ſpruce and maple, for which a generous price and ready money will be paid by the Tanners in GERMANTOWN. Thoſe who have this valuable article for ſale would do well to be careful in putting it up, and to bring it out as ſoon as it is dry, to prevent its ſuffering any damage by the weather.

Germantown, Fourth Month 8th, 1790.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, 12th of Fourth Month (April) 1790.

THE CONTRIBUTORS are deſired to attend the *Election*, to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, agreeable to law, on the third day of the Fifth Month (May) next, being the ſecond day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chooſe Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers,

SAMUEL COATS, Clerk.

WINCHESTER, March 27.

We inform our readers with concern, that a report is prevalent of ſeveral boats being lately captured going down the river Ohio. We have not had the particulars, nor have we even this well-authenticated.

Frugality, ſays a correſpondent, is one of the moſt laudable principles in ſociety; it is the ſureſt road to eaſe, opulence and virtue. For when we are frugal, we have generally little intercourſe with the vices of the world: beſides its uſefulneſs in private life, it is very eſſential in the political world. For national extravagance is always injurious to national proſperity. It ſhould therefore be diligently attended to in public as well as in domeſtic life.

By a perſon who lattely arrived from the Weſtern Country, we are informed, that the greateſt amity and friendſhip exiſts between the Indian tribes and the inhabitants of the Eaſtern States (particularly thoſe of New-England) who, when taken, though in company with men to whom the Indians have inveterate enmity, are inſtantly diſcharged. In enquiring into the cauſe of this diſtinction, we can trace it to no other ſource than that of prudence and juſtice. Indeed, the diſcharge of their foreign debt, their general habits of circumſpection, œconomy and induſtry, are examples which the proudeſt ſtate in the union need not bluſh to imitate.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 14.

An Addreſs to the United Nations of Indians by Mr. Bennet Ballew, agent and plenipo for the ſaid nations.

Great and beloved Brothers.

I have thought the time long to ſee you all, that we might ſmoke the pipe of friendſhip together: I have been a long and tedious journey to the grand council of the United States, where they received our talks with open ears and willing hearts. Brothers, I have the honor to inform you, the great and mighty government of the United States are determined to have all matters ſettled on terms of juſtice and equity between the white people and your nations, that peace may be on both ſides ſo long as woods grow or waters run. Brothers I can alſo inform you, that the great and beloved chiefs of the United States are deſirous to ſee you live at home in peace and poſſeſs your own lands, theſe beloved men don't want your country for nothing: it is bad people who have no regard for Congreſs, and much leſs for your nations; it is the deſire of thoſe beloved men that you ſhould become more civilized, bring up your children in the fear and admiration of the Great Spirit, which would make your nations flouriſh and become numerous like the white people. You ſee brothers, how theſe civilized nations live, plenty of every thing to eat at their tables, their paſtures are covered with cattle and ſheep, their barns filled with grain, and they live at home in peace, whilſt your families are diſtreſſed in the mountains like wild beaſts. You alſo know, brothers, that when you go to war with theſe civilized people, they drive you before them as you drive the bears in the cane brakes: the reaſon of this is, becauſe you will not talk with the Great Spirit above, and put your faith and confidence in him, as the white people do at this time. Brothers, we read of whole nations who now are our own people, that were not many ages paſt as uncivilized as you are at this time; behold the conſequence of theſe things, there was a ſort of people called Philiſtines, who lived in the manner you do, uncivilized, and did not believe in, or talk to our Great Father above; one thouſand of our people who were brought to the knowledge of truth, and believed in that Great Almighty Spirit above; they were able to drive them, and kill one hundred thouſand without the loſs of a man. Now brothers would it not be much better for you to be like theſe beloved people, than to be as you are, drove and harraſſed from one mountain to another: lay down your ſpears and tomahawks, make uſe of your horſes and ploughs, raiſe cows, be like the white people, talk to the Great Spirit above, he will ſend down rain upon your lands, which will cauſe you to make great crops, live rich and well; and poſſeſs your country in peace and happineſs. If you will become civilized and live like us, one thouſand of you will be able to drive a hundred thouſand of thoſe nations that will not become civilized. The government of the United States will be obliged to give you your lands when you become civilized like themſelves. Now brothers, if you like my advice, I will lead you in the right path, and walk before you until the whole buſineſs is completed.

The firſt thing I would adviſe you to do, is, to chooſe repreſentatives, in order to form a plan of government and make laws like white people. 2d, Divide your land according to the different families; when your young people take wives, let the lands be ſubdivided as you may find it neceſſary: endeavour to make as much corn this year as poſſible, let the moſt active amongſt you learn to plough, and the others uſe the hoe.

Brothers, I moſt ſincerely hope the Great Spirit above will cauſe your hearts to liſten to what I ſay, in the mean time, I pray in preſence of you all, with an uplifted hand and devout heart, that the Great Spirit above may ſend down his ſpirit upon you all, and make you like the white people.

SALEM, April 6.

Last week, the frame of a building was raised in this town, in which the manufacture of duck and sail-cloth is to be carried on. This building is 200 feet long, and 26 feet wide.

A bounty is given by this commonwealth on duck and sail-cloth manufactured within the same—which is in fact an indirect bounty upon the growth of flax, which we hope our country brethren will take the advantage of, and put that money into their own pockets, which must otherwise be sent abroad for flax to supply the several rising manufactories.

ALBANY, April 8.

The worshipful corporation have ordained, that from and after the 15th inst. no bell, of any of the churches in this city, shall be tolled or rung in the evening, on any occasion whatever, except for public worship, or an alarm of fire.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

We learn from Savannah, that the Grand Lodge of the state of Georgia, at their quarterly communication of the 6th March last, appointed the Right Worshipful Brothers Jackson and Stephens, and the Worshipful Brother Edward Lloyd, a committee to communicate with the different Grand Lodges on the continent, and to assent to a masonic convention, for the purpose of establishing a Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States.

We are informed, that Mr. Lee and Mr. Gun, Senators of the United States, arrived in this city on Sunday evening last.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bennet Ballew, to a gentleman of this city, dated Richmond, Virginia, March 31.

"After a tedious journey, I safely arrived in the Indian country, and delivered the messages sent from the Hon. Commissioners to the different nations. They received them with great alacrity.—— After introducing to them the situation of the United States, they proceeded to form something similar to the federal constitution, and have passed some acts; also have appointed the 30th day of June next to hold their General Council, at the mouth of the Tenesee, on the Ohio. I hope I shall be able, after some time, to bring about the glorious work of civilization. Nothing is wanting, as I conceive, but a diligent and true cultivation, which I always shall do my endeavour to promote."

MONITOR.

FLATTERY is like the homage paid by disloyal subjects to an usurper; of the falshood of which the receiver must be conscious. But praise truly deserved is like the payment of legal demands: we take it without blushing. As punctuality in the discharge of debts encourages further credit, the bestowing of merited encomiums promotes the exertions of those virtues, of which they are the salary and recompence.

Extract from the Log book of the sloop Mary, Urian, from Norfolk in Virginia to St. John's, New-Brunswick:—Left the Capes of Virginia on the 29th of January, fell in with Nantucket; February 9 and 10, the wind N. N. W. a heavy gale, in which T. Edwards a seaman was lost overboard; the decks loaded with ice; jib and mainsail froze so as was impossible to get them clear; 10th, concluded to run for some of the West-India Islands.—From this time to the 10th of March, the most tempestuous weather imaginable, our sails and rigging almost shattered to pieces, and nearly perishing with cold; the 10th, in lat. 30. spoke a brig from S. Carolina, bound to the Isle of Wight, J. Pattulow, master, who supplyed us with bread, water and salt; the 12th of March, in lat. 34. 54. hove out a quantity of corn; 14th, hove overboard more of the cargo; 16th, in lat. 32. 50. wind N.W. 26th, lat. 37. 52. at 1 P. M. a high cross sea carried away two of the starboard shrouds, immediately wore in order to save the mast, but before we could do any thing to secure it, the mast was carried away in the partners;—immediately set about securing what rigging we could, and throwing overboard the remainder of the cargo, in order to save our lives. At 5 A. M. a light breeze, set the bonnet of the jib, on an oar and handspikes, shipped in the windlass. From this time to the 29th, in lat. 38. 30. lon. 71. drawing a wreck on the ocean, when at 1 P. M. saw a sail on the N. E. standing to the southward, and bore away to speak her. At 3 P. M. got ahead of the sail. The ship hoisted out her yawl, and took the owner and master on board; she proved to be the Indian Chief, from London, bound to Philadelphia, took the sloop in tow, and took off all the people.—The same evening parted the hawser in a fresh gale from the N. E.—April 2, arrived here, after beating the ocean, and suffering every thing but death, for the space of 60 days, and in which we must have perished, had it not been for this providential deliverance.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors and other officers of the customs in the several ports of the United States, be, and they are hereby directed to pay due regard to the inspection laws of the states in which they may respectively act, in such manner, that no vessel having on board goods liable to inspection, shall be cleared out until the master or other proper person shall have produced such certificate that all such goods have been duly inspected as the laws of the respective states do, or may require to be produced to collectors or other officers of the customs.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved April 2, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of state.

Philadelphia, April 21.

On Saturday night last departed this life, in the 85th year of his age, Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of this City. His Remains will be interred THIS AFTERNOON, at four o'clock, in Christ-Church burial-ground.

We are favored with the following short Account of Doctor FRANKLIN'S *last Illness, by his Attending Physician.*

THE stone, with which he had been afflicted for several years, had for the last twelve months confined him chiefly to his bed; and during the extreme painful paroxysms, he was obliged to take large doses of laudanum to mitigate his tortures—still, in the intervals of pain, he not only amused himself with reading and conversing chearfully with his family and a few friends, who visited him, but was often employed in doing business of a public as well as private nature, with various persons, who waited on him for that purpose; and in every instance displayed, not only that readiness and disposition of doing good, which was the distinguishing characteristic of his life, but the fullest and cleares possession of his uncommon mental abilities; and not unfrequently indulged himself in those *Jeux D'esprit* and entertaining anecdotes, which were the delight of all who heard him.

About sixteen days before his death, he was seized with a feverish indisposition, without any particular symptoms attending it till the third or fourth day, when he complained of a pain in his left breast, which increased till it became extremely acute, attended with a cough and laborious breathing. During this state, when the severity of his pains sometimes drew forth a groan of complaint, he would observe——that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought——acknowledged his grateful sense of the many blessings he had received from that Supreme Being, who had raised him from small and low beginnings, to such high rank and consideration among men——and made no doubt his present afflictions were kindly intended to wean him from a world, in which he was no longer fit to act the part assigned him. In this frame of body and mind he continued till five days before his death, when his pain and difficulty of breathing entirely left him, and his family were flattering themselves with the hopes of his recovery, when an imposthumation, which had formed itself in his lungs, suddenly burst, and discharged a great quantity of matter, which he continued to throw up while he had sufficient strength to do it, but, as that failed, the organs of respiration became gradually oppressed—— a calm lethargic state succeeded——and on the 17th instant, about eleven o'clock at night, he quietly expired, closing a long and useful life of eighty-four years and three months.

It may not be amiss to add to the above account, that Dr. Franklin, in the year 1735, had a severe pleurisy, which terminated in an abscess of the left lobe of his lungs, and he was then almost suffocated with the quantity and suddenness of the discharge. A second attack of a similar nature happened some years after this, from which he soon recovered, and did not appear to suffer any inconvenience in his respiration from these diseases.

☞ It is recommended to the Citizens who propose to attend the Funeral of DR. FRANKLIN, as members of any public or private institution, to meet at the State-house THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock, to form themselves in their proper order.

☞ The Members of the *Cincinnati* are requested to meet at the State-house THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock (with their order, and a black crape round the arm) and from thence proceed to the *FUNERAL* of DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, late of their Society. R. FULLERTON, Secretary.

Philad. April 21, 1790.

The useful arts are constantly encreasing amongst us. A single manufacturer in the Northern-Liberties makes annually 400 dozen pair worsted, cotton and thread stockings; the last superior in appearance and goodness to those that are imported from England at a much higher price.—From the laboratory of Messrs. Marshall, we are informed, that this summer 6000lb. of crude sal ammoniac will be exported to England and Holland, the very countries from which we have hitherto imported this article. Glauber salt, of an excellent quality, is made cheaper than it can be imported.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1790.

Several petitions were read.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.---Mr. Livermore in the chair.

Several sections of the bill were discussed.

The clause which enacts that counterfeiting the securities of the United States, or uttering counterfeits knowingly, shall be punished with death, by being hanged, it was moved should be amended, by striking out the words "punished with death by being hanged," to admit a less punishment for uttering or passing, than for counterfeiting.---The degrees of criminality in the two cases were accurately defined by Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that he thought the degrees of punishment ought to be proportioned to the malignity of the offence.

He enlarged on the pernicious consequences of counterfeiting: He considered it as a crime against the most important interests of society---and of a peculiarly malignant tendency in the present and probable situation of the United States. Persons addicted to forgery are seldom, if ever, reclaimed----the security of the society therefore appears to depend on a capital punishment----The idea is strengthened when we reflect on the mischief and ruin which have already ensued from forgery.

Mr. Sedgwick afterwards conceded to the clause as it stood.

Mr. Fitzsimons was opposed to the motion---He adverted to the practice and experience of Great Britain--the injurious and fatal consequences to credit which result from forgery, are considered in England in so serious a point of light, that the Bank pays notes which they know to be counterfeit. Hence the inexorable rigor of the laws of that country in cases of forgery. He could not see so clearly, as some gentlemen appear to, the difference between forging, and simply uttering what is known to be counterfeit---the mischief is not completed till the forgery is uttered.

He enlarged on the idea of guarding public paper by every possible expedient.

Mr. White observed, that he was opposed in general to inflicting Death, except for murder, or crimes which might terminate in murder; but in the present case, he thought there were degrees of guilt, and the punishment ought to be proportioned. He was moreover opposed to a capital punishment in this case, as he conceived it would tend to prevent convictions.

Mr. Sherman said he had known persons who had been convicted of this crime, that had afterwards reformed.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Burke were opposed to the motion. They severally dilated on the injuries which society was liable to, from the ingenuity of these unprincipled persons---the extreme difficulty of guarding against their depredations rendered it highly expedient they should be cut off.

The vote being taken on the motion, it was negatived---and the clause retained.

Further progress was made in the discussion---but the committee rose without going through the bill.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1790.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole----The bill on crimes and punishments was further discussed---but not finished at 3 o'clock---when the committee rose---and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1790.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, informed the House, that the Act for the encouragement of useful arts was laid before the President for his assent, the 8th inst.

Mr. Goodhue presented a memorial from the merchants and traders of the district of Newbury-port, respecting the duties on tonnage---which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Also a petition from the Proprietors of the Cotton Manufactory in Beverly----praying a reduction of the impost on Cotton---which was referred to a committee of Five Members, viz. Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Clymer, and Mr. Gale.

The committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the Printers for newspapers, reported, That those accounts be paid out of the appropriation for contingent expences---and that in future no more newspapers be supplied the House on the public account.

The committee to whom the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States were referred, brought in a report, which is, that the accounts are properly stated, and the expenditures agreeable to appropriations made by law.

In committee of the whole.---The bill on crimes and punishments under consideration. The discussion was finished this day---The committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments. It was then moved, that the bill with the amendments be referred to a select committee. This motion was lost. The amendments were taken up by the House, and some of them agreed to---others rejected---and to-morrow assigned for the third reading of the bill.

A message was received from the Senate with the bill for further suspending part of the Collection Law, passed with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved, that a joint committee be appointed to consider and determine at what time the commissions of the Members of the two Houses shall expire---motion laid on the table.

Mr. Ames, of the committee of conference, on the disagreement between the two Houses, respecting a clause in the bill for the mitigation or remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures in certain cases, reported that the committee had attended that service---but had come to no agreement.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for further suspending part of the Collection Law were read, and agreed to by the House.

Adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, April 12, 1790.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill for the mitigation of fines and forfeitures, &c. proposing an amendment, which, after some debate, was agreed to.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of public credit.

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The business under consideration being the assumption of the State debts, or fourth resolution, with Mr. Madison's amendment.

After some debate, Mr. Sherman moved to have the question divided, so as to take the sense of the House upon the original resolution without the amendment, in place of which he proposed one nearly as follows: 'and that any further provision that may be thought necessary for a final settlement of the accounts of the individual States with the United States, ought at the same time to be made,' which, after some consideration, was withdrawn.

Mr. Gerry, after an explanatory introduction, proposed another amendment.

'That effectual provision be made for liquidating and crediting the whole of the expenditures of the States, &c. during the late war.

The question being taken upon this motion, it was negatived by a small majority; 26 or 27 appearing for, and 31 against it.

The original reſolution came again before the committee.

Mr. Benſon then expreſſed apprehenſions, that a final ſettlement might never take place unleſs ſomething deciſive was agreed upon: he therefore made a motion to ſtrike out the original amendment, and inſert a clauſe to make proviſion, to authorize the Preſident of the United States, with the advice of Senate, to appoint five commiſſioners to ſettle the accounts and claims of the States, &c.

This was ſeconded by Mr. Ames, and oppoſed by Mr. Bland and Mr. Page particularly by Mr. Page, who was averſe to throwing an almoſt unlimited power into the hands of five men.

Mr. Sherman made ſome remarks upon the rule for apportioning taxes, &c.

Mr. Page and Mr. Bland recapitulated ſeveral of the arguments which had already been uſed.

Mr. Gilman and Mr. Sedgwick were for dividing the Queſtion; this was oppoſed by Mr. Bland.

The Queſtion, however, was at length taken on the original reſolution, without Mr. Madiſon's amendment; when 29 roſe for the reſolution, and 31 againſt it, beſides the chairman of the committee, Mr. Livermore, who, had he voted as formerly, would have been likewiſe againſt it.

Thus has this momentous Queſtion been decided for the preſent.

Mr. Smith then moved that the committee riſe and report progreſs, but withdrew his motion, in order to give to ſome Gentleman an opportunity of ſpeaking.

Mr. Sedgwick then addreſſed the committee in a very intereſting and pathetic manner. He dwelt upon the ill conſequences which were to be dreaded from the preſent deciſion, and gave warning of the danger that might ariſe, if the United States government ſhould invade the revenue of this ſtate, whoſe exertions had been ſo very great during the war, but which, he ſaid, appeared as if now forgotten.

Mr. Gerry was equally anxious with Mr. Sedgwick, in calling forth the ſerious attention of the committee to the ſame conſequences.

Mr. Jackſon replied to the two laſt Gentlemen.

Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Wadſworth, and Mr. Lawrence, added a few words, when, on motion, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and are to ſit again to-morrow.

Mr. Gerry offered a reſolution, which was ordered to be laid on the table, which holds out a poſſibility of yet accommodating the buſineſs of the aſſumption.

Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Cadwallader and Schureman, had leave of abſence.

TUESDAY, April 13, 1790.

Several petitions were read, and referred to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend the impoſt and tonnage laws, preſented the draft of a bill.

Mr. Vining, from the committee for that purpoſe appointed, preſented a bill ſupplementary to the act for compenſating the executive officers of government and their clerks.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved to take up the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury for the ſupport of public credit; and Mr. Huntington moved to take up the report on the petition of James Warren.

But it was at laſt agreed upon to take up the bill for regulating the Poſt-Office of the United States.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole: Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The bill was debated by paragraphs, and a variety of amendments propoſed and objections made, but being lengthy, the committee did not get through it this day.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

IN your paper of the 10th ult. you gave us a plan for diſcharging the *whole* national debt in a few years, without entailing it upon our poſterity, written in Connecticut, and ſubſcribed *A private Citizen*. This plan appears to be wiſe and juſt, and has met with the approbation of all the thinking and prudent men in the part of the ſtate in which I reſide.

To adopt the national debt, becauſe Great-Britain has flouriſhed under one, is as abſurd as to turn drunkard, becauſe ſome drunkards have lived to a great age. Let it be remembered, that the wealth of Britain is leſs owing to her debt, than to her wars, and extortions in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. To imitate her, by adopting a heavy debt, therefore, is to reſemble the officers of Alexander, who aped their commander by aſſuming the appearance of his crooked ſhoulders. The preſent debt of the United States, if funded, and entailed upon our poſterity, as has been propoſed, will not only bend our ſhoulders, but ſink our whole bodies into the earth, and that in the following manner:

1ſt. It will enable our government to borrow money *at will*, and thereby to engage in wars, without the conſent of the people.

2d. It will create a hoſt of 4 or 5000 revenue officers, who will devour the fruits of our induſtry like ſo many locuſts and caterpillars.

3d. It will render oppreſſive *land* taxes neceſſary; for taxes on impoſt and exciſe, in proportion as they are multiplied, will be eluded, either by the eſtabliſhment or diſcouragement of home manufactures, or by ſmuggling.

4th. It will encreaſe the power and influence of the executive part of our government, ſo as to deſtroy the balance of the conſtitution, and thereby introduce monarchy into our country.

5th. It will promote bloody penal laws—diſaffection to the government—bribery—perjury—idleneſs—gambling—poverty—miſery—and ſlavery.

The appearance of wealth, which will be created by the propoſed bank and paper money, will laſt only a few years, and will no more indicate the proſperity of our country, than a body bloated with ſtrong drink does a healthy conſtitution. This appearance will ſoon end in diſeaſe and death.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

BOSTON, March 31.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

We are happy in inſerting the following facts, corroborative of the advancement of the manufactures of our country.

The Honorable Mr. Shaw, owner of the beautiful ſhip Maſſachuſetts, deſigned for the Eaſt-India trade, from an attachment to his native place, and to exemplify his diſpoſition to promote the manufactures of his country, furniſhed his ſhip both with cordage and ſail-cloth from the Boſton manufactories—of the latter article he took nearly twelve thouſand yards; which cloth, from the many experiments made of it, is pronounced to be ſuperior to foreign canvas of any fabric whatever; one of its ſingular excellencies is, that it has hitherto proved incapable of taking mildew, owing to a peculiar manner in preparing the yarns—and for firmneſs of texture and durableneſs of wear, is allowed to be far before any other cloth.

The encouragement the promoters of it have met with in their ſales has induced them to build another factory, which they have now in hand, and when completed expect to turn out upwards of two thouſand yards a week, which they make of different denominations, from No. 1 to 8 incluſive: In addition to the above, three other Indiamen have been wholly clothed with it, as well as a great number of other veſſels of every deſcription.

It muſt flatter every well-wiſher to his country, to obſerve the progreſs the manufactures are making among us.—The article of Bellows, though of but ſmall eſtimamation, has arrived to ſuch perfection as totally to preclude the importation of them, unleſs at a loſs, our own fabric being afforded much cheaper, and full equal in quality.

The more important article of cloathing is increaſing ſo rapidly, that you rarely ſee a man from the country but what is appareled in cloth ſpun in his own family.

A regular Woollen Manufactory is now eſtabliſhed at Watertown, under the direction of Meſſrs. Faulkner and Co. and though in its infancy, promiſes great ſucceſs, as they have made upwards of two thouſand yards of cloth, which turns out much cheaper than Engliſh cloth of the ſame quality.

The Fulling Mills, belonging to this factory, have in the courſe of laſt year had nine thouſand five hundred yards of cloth paſs through them, belonging to individuals who had ſpun and wove in their families. At Hawkes' mills at Reading, about ten miles eaſt from this town, upwards of eight thouſand yards of woollen cloth are annually fulled and dreſſed for the inhabitants in that part of the country. Such is the ſpirit of œconomy and induſtry now prevailing, that we hope in a few years to diſpenſe with the importation of that article, as we have already done with thoſe of nails and wool-cards, of which we not only make ſufficient for our own uſe and conſumption, but annually export large quantities.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 14.

The plan for the organization of the militia of the United States, by the Secretary at War, is generally execrated in this ſtate, as pregnant with miſchief both to the agricultural and manufacturing intereſt, as well as having a tendency to debauch the morals of the riſing generation.

During the ſquall on Saturday laſt, Capt. Obadiah Meeker had ten ſheep killed by lightning.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the paper-hanging buſineſs is brought to conſiderable maturity in this ſtate, and is now proſecuted with ſpirit by Meſſ. Mackay and Dixey at Springfield. Among their variety of ſtamps they have a national one, decorated with the inſignia of the United States.

From the Burlington Advertiſer of April 13, 1790.

WHEREAS it appears, that every improvement in the quality of our Cheeſe is of the greateſt importance to the agricultural intereſt of this country, and highly deſerving the attention of this Society—

Reſolved, That for the quantity of the beſt flavored, drieſt and richeſt Cheeſe, not leſs than 300lb. weight, which ſhall be made in the enſuing ſeaſon, on any one farm in this county, and produced to this Society at or before their annual meeting in January, 1791, a ſilver medal of three pounds value (or the like ſum in ſpecie, at the option of the candidate) ſhall be given. And the Society farther engage to purchaſe the ſame at the price of one ſhilling ſpecie per pound.

Publiſhed by order of the Burlington Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

WILLIAM COXE, jun. Sec'ry.

Burlington, April 3, 1790.

Experiments and Obſervations on the uſe of PLASTER *of* PARIS, *communicated to the Burlington Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.*

EXPERIMENT I.

Mr. Jonathan Woolſton, of Bucks county, Pennſylvania, prepared 14 acres of good new land in the fall of 1787, upon which he ſowed white wheat. In the beginning of March 1788, he ſowed 4lb. of clover ſeed, and three buſhels of Plaſter of Paris, upon every acre of this ground. It produced 16 buſhels of clean wheat per acre. Soon after harveſt a ſeries of rainy weather came on, which laſted fourteen days; during that time the clover grew as high as the wheat ſtubble, and ſome time after fully bloſſomed. When ripe, he cut and threſhed it; the produce was twenty-one buſhels of clean ſeed, which, with the wheat, he ſold for £140—the price he had given for the land. Mr. Woolſton thinks, that the pooreſt of the land produced more in proportion than the richeſt; and that by the uſe of the Plaſter, clover may be kept in the ground three years longer than its uſual period. On a tough ſward it will be neceſſary to lay on four or five buſhels to the acre; it meliorates and lightens the ſoil, turning it of a darker colour, ſo as to be plainly viſible, and produces clover. He thinks that ſtrewing it over the whole ground is better for Indian corn than putting it on the hills, as when the fine roots, by which the nouriſhment is received, puſh themſelves into a poorer ſoil, they muſt dwindle for want of that nouriſhment which the Plaſter affords. Mr. Woolſton tried aſhes in the proportion of ten buſhels for one of the Plaſter; the ſucceſs was great,—but he does not think in that proportion it is equal to the Plaſter. The ſoil was a light loam.

EXPERIMENT II.

Mr. Longſtreth, of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, planted fifty acres of Indian corn, on thirty acres of which he put Plaſter of Paris, after the corn came up, and before it was harrowed; about one eighth of a gill to a hill. The ſoil was a light loam; the hills five feet three quarters by four feet aſunder. On the thirty acres he computes there was an increaſe of 200 buſhels of corn more than the land would have produced without the Plaſter of Paris, judging from the produce of the twenty acres on which no Plaſter was put. He put 26 buſhels of the Plaſter on the 30 acres. Mr. Longſtreth has tried the Plaſter on clover and oats, and has found it to make a conſiderable difference in each.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,

WILLIAM COXE, jun. Sec'ry.

Burlington, April 13, 1790.

†‡† The Contributors to the Public School of Germantown are hereby notified to meet, on MONDAY, the third day of May next, at ſaid School-houſe, to elect Truſtees for ſaid School for the enſuing year.

JOSEPH FERREE, Secretary.

April 12th, 1790.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20, 1790.

THE Honorable the Legiſlature having, by reſolve, authoriſed the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council "to contract for the purchaſe of a ſuitable lot of ground, for the purpoſe of erecting thereon a magazine for the ſtorage of gunpowder, and alſo to contract for erecting ſuch building, upon ſuch conſtructions and of ſuch dimenſions, as will conduce to the ſecurity of the public in this inſtance, and that this Houſe will at their next ſeſſion by law make proviſion for the expences of ſuch purchaſe and building."

NOTICE is hereby given that propoſals, from any perſon willing to furniſh materials for erecting a magazine for the ſtorage of gunpowder, will be received at this office until the twenty-ſeventh inſtant.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators.

wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISRAEL MOORE, deceaſed, are deſired to meet on the 13th day of May next, at the *Sign of the Leopard*, in Eaſt-town, Cheſter county, and bring their accounts and obligations, that we may pay as the law directs; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. ‡ JAMES MORRIS,) Adminiſtrators.

April 10, 1790. MORRIS MORRIS,)

To be Sold, by Public Sale,

On the 3d day of May, 1790,

A MESSUAGE and TRACT of LAND, ſituated in the townſhip of Blockley, Philadelphia county, on the Lancaſter road, containing between eight and nine acres of land, two dwellings thereon, with a good well of water at the door, and is ſuitable for a ſtore. On the premiſes are a good bearing orchard, and an acre and a half of wood land, with a barn and ſtabling. The property of JOHN SUPPLEE, living near the premiſes, and to be ſold as above mentioned, if not ſold before by private ſale. ‡2w

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Montgomery county, April 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 30th of this inſtant April, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Norris-town, one equal fourth part of all that plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, whereon Chriſtian Steer and Mary his wife now live, containing 307 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; ſubject to the life of ſaid Mary Steer (formerly Hitner.) And one equal fourth part of a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, now in poſſeſſion. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of Frederick Hitner, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 20, 1790.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the ſuit of the Executors of Chriſtian Minnick, deceaſed, and the other at the ſuit of John Booze, and alſo of another writ of Venditioni Exponas, and a writ of Fieri Facias, all to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Brown, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 800 acres of land, ſituate in the ſaid Falls townſhip; bounded by lands of William Biles, Thomas Riche, William Martin, and the river Delaware; together with ſundry goods and chattels; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of the ſaid Samuel Brown, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the third day of April, a Negroe man, named ISHMAEL, about 6 feet high, yellow faced, walks limping, having had his feet froſt-bitten, is very bow leged, and has had one of his thighs broke; had on, and took away with him, a red coat, faced with blue, with ſmall buttons on it, a darkiſh coloured cloth jacket, a ſtriped linen jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches ſomewhat worn, a pair of woolen ſtockings, old ſhoes, with iron buckles in them, old wool hat, two tow ſhirts, one of which he wears over his clothes to diſguiſe himſelf. He is very fond of drink, plays on the fiddle, and has one with him, and would rather play on it than work. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and puts him in any gaol or workhouſe in the Thirteen States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § DAVID BRIGGS.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take ſaid Negroe on board, or other people to harbour him, at their peril.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Apprentice BOY, 12 or 13 years old, named ALEXANDER GRANT; had on a light coloured ſhort veſt, tow ſhirt and linſey trowſers, and a new wool hat; he has a ſtiff neck. Whoever returns him to his maſter, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, ſhall receive SIX PENCE Reward, and no charges.

April 8, 1790. † ADAM SHANK.

*** *The* Poſt-Office *is removed into Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, on the Bank Side.*

PURSUANT to the directions of the laſt will and teſtament of *Michael Diefenderfer*, late of the borough of Lancaſter, deceaſed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 11th day of May next, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob Diefenderfer, in the town of New-Holland, in Lancaſter county, a valuable Plantation, ſituate in Earl townſhip, in the ſaid county of Lancaſter, and near to the town of New-Holland, containing one hundred and ſeventy acres (or thereabouts) of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling houſe, a good log barn, a pump of excellent water near the houſe, about eight acres of good meadow; about ninety acres thereof are clear, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered.

Alſo another valuable Plantation, adjoining the ſaid town of New-Holland, containing about two hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling houſe, a good barn, part of ſtone and part of frame work, a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe, about eight acres of good meadow, and more may be eaſily made and watered by a ſmall ſtream which runs through the lands; about one hundred acres thereof are clear, and the remainder good wood land.

Alſo the yearly ground rents or rent charges of ſeven ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, payable for and iſſuing out of each of the lots of ground ſituate in the ſaid town of New-Holland.

And on Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid Michael Diefenderfer, in the ſaid borough of Lancaſter, three valuable Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, ſituate on the waters of Black-Hole creek, on the ſouth ſide of the weſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, in the connty of Northumberland, one of them containing two hundred and ninety-eight acres and allowance, one other of them containing two hundred and fifty-two acres and allowance, and the other of them containing three hundred and two acres and allowance, on one of which tracts are ſundry valuable improvements. All late the eſtate of the ſaid Michael Diefenderfer, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known at the times and places aforeſaid, by CHRISTIANA DIEFENDERFER, Executrix.
MATTHIAS YOUNG, Executor.

April the 1ſt, 1790. § 4 w.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, in and for the county of Bucks, March Term 1790, We the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed in a certain action of attachment brought by John Briggs, Croaſdale Warner and John Winder, plaintiffs, againſt Bernard Sigman, late of the county of Bucks aforeſaid, abſconded defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Bernard Sigman to meet on Saturday, the firſt day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown, with their accounts legally prepared for ſettlement, where and when a dividend will be made of a ſum of money attached in the hands of Robert Ramſey. †

Newtown, April 10, 1790. DANIEL MARTIN, THOMAS JENKS, jun. ABRAHAM DUBOIS, } Auditors.

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1790.

WHEREAS *Margaret Henderſon*, of the townſhip of Warminſter, and county of Bucks, by her laſt will and teſtament, bearing date January 29th, Anno Domini 1790, did deviſe, give and bequeath unto ſundry perſons, divers legacies, ariſing from lands, which in the year 1772 had been granted by will from John Earles: And whereas Joſeph Heart and Nathanial Irwin, of Bucks county aforeſaid, have not only proven the will of the ſaid Margaret Henderſon, but have alſo taken out letters of adminiſtration, and have diſpoſed of the real eſtate: And the ſubſcriber, apprehending, from the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid John Earles, that he is juſtly entitled to the ſame by law, notice is hereby given, that if the monies ariſing from the ſale of the ſaid real eſtate ſhould be paid by the purchaſer, he will conſider himſelf juſtifiable in bringing an ejectment for the recovery of the ſame. ‡ EARLES BARNES.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Mulatto Girl,

Who has 12 years to ſerve.---She is a very good cook, and underſtands all kinds of houſe work. Enquire of the Printers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, in the night of the 21ſt inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, a Sorrel Roan MARE, 14 hands high, trots and paces, 7 or 8 years old this Spring, her near eye ſomewhat dim, and the hair much worn off her legs by riding in deep roads. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and for the Mare TWO DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges.

WAS LEFT, ſuppoſed by the thief, at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in the ſame night, a Dark Brown MARE, 13 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES HOOD.

March 27, 1790. †

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant boy, named CHARLES GODFREY KOSSMAN, about 15 years of age. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward. P. MARMIE.

April 10, 1790. §

Winchester, Virginia, March 31, 1790.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27th February, an apprentice lad to the hatters trade, named *William French*, 20 years old the firſt of laſt January, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full faced; had on and took with him, a new very large cocked hat, one ditto ſomething more than half worn, ſhort brim and deep crown, light coloured cloth coat, ſtriped jacket, black breeches, and white ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by † JAMES WALKER.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Hunterdon county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, near Philip Grandin's Mills, on Sunday, the 28th day of February laſt, a Negro Man, named BOB, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, grey linſey coat, veſt and breeches, tow and linen ſhirt, all much worn, black woolen ſtockings, and ſtrings in his ſhoes, and by information he has a forged paſs with him; he is a likely well ſet fellow, very much given to talking and ſinging. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JAMES BEST.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned carrying off or concealing ſaid Negro, at their peril.

March 22, 1790.

BROWN's Self-interpreting Folio FAMILY BIBLE,

Embelliſhed with a variety of elegant Copper-plates.

Being a genuine American Edition, the largeſt and cheapeſt ever propoſed to be printed in the United States.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

By HODGE, ALLEN & CAMPBELL,

Of New-York,---and will be put to preſs on the 1ſt June next.

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the book of the APOCRYPHA. Illuſtrated with Notes and Annotations, Theological, Hiſtorical, Geographical, Syſtematical, Chronological, Biographical, Practical, Critical, Explanatory, Moral and Divine.

Forming a complete Syſtem of the Chriſtian Religion.

With practical references at the end of each chapter, calculated to improve the underſtanding, purify the heart, promote the cauſe of virtue, and guide the reader to the manſions of eternal bliſs.

By *John Brown*, D. D. Late Miniſter of the Goſpel at Haddington.

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION.

I. The whole of this extenſive and valuable work will be printed in large folio, on fine paper, American manufacture, and on an excellent large and new type, caſt on purpoſe for this work.

II. It will be compleated in forty numbers, one of which will be printed and delivered regularly every two weeks, containing ſeven ſheets of letter-preſs,---price *One Quarter of a Dollar*, or 25 *Cents*.

III. Every other number will be embelliſhed with a beautiful and elegant engraving, executed by an ingenious American artiſt, illuſtrating ſome remarkable tranſaction or incident recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

IV. That every reader may be enabled to form a proper judgement of the ſuperiority of this work over any other Bible, the firſt number may be had for peruſal; and if it ſhould not meet with the approbation of the reader, the money ſhall be immediately returned.

V. A correct liſt of the ſubſcribers names ſhall be printed, and given in the laſt number.

VI. Gentlemen, who will intereſt themſelves in procuring ſubſcribers, ſhall receive one copy gratis for every twelve they may obtain, and bookſellers and printers the uſual allowance.

☞ The public may be aſſured, that the Editors will ſpare neither expence nor attention in having the work carefully and correctly printed: The proof-ſheets ſhall not only be diligently reviſed and compared with various editions of the Holy Scriptures, but alſo read and corrected by Clergymen of different denominations.

☞ Subſcriptions received by the Publiſhers, *Hodge, Allen & Campbell*, at their reſpective book-ſtores in New-York, by *Robert Campbell*, *Thomas Dobſon*, *William Young*, *Joſeph Crukſhank* and *Hall & Sellers*, in Philadelphia, and by the other bookſellers and printers in the United States. §

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Allen townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining lands late of John Lettimore, deceaſed, John Sterling, Arthur Lettimore, deceaſed, and others; containing 159 acres and 60 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Lettimore, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Heller, in Plainfield townſhip, all that TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining land late of James Lawſon, John M'Michael, John Williamſon, and vacant land; containing 103 acres and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of James Logan, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Moore townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining lands of Henry Deatts, John Kleintops, by vacant land, and Nicholas Nealich's land; containing 115 acres and 137 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Daniel Schwartz, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of February laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April next;

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, That they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrancers, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; ALSO all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then will be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 1ſt day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1790, and in the fourteenth year of American independence. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH. §

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, April 5, 1790.

THIS is to notify all perſons not to truſt *Ann Hunter*, ſaid to be my wife, as I do not own her to be my lawful wife. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

¶ DAVID JENKINS.

The *New Brewery*, at the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

LOW priced pint, pint and a half and quart tumblers, by the box, half box, or quarter box, wine glaſſes in very ſmall boxes, German ſcythes, ſtraw-knives, whetſtones, cheap window-glaſs 8 by 10, Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers, Dutch looking-glaſſes, braſs wire, gun-powder, a large aſſortment of theſe braſs, and ſundry other articles. 8t March 30.

Red & White Clover Seed,

and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN MASON,

The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the wharff.

Alſo *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton*,

And a general aſſortment of

Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

For Sale, very cheap,

Two very valuable Farms;

Or Part exchanged.

THE beautiful Farm whereon I now live, ſituated in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, 14 from Ellicott's merchant mills, 30 from George-town, on Patowmack, 27 below Frederick-town, 45 above Annapolis, and 6 miles from Mr. Carroll's manor; containing 681 acres of very valuable land, which produces very good wheat, rye, flax, Indian corn, and as fine tobacco as any made in this ſtate.---There are on this land, a convenient well-finiſhed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, ſpring-houſe, meat-houſe, weaver's ſhop, blackſmith's ſhop, negro-quarters, hen-houſe and a pailed yard to it, corn-houſe, ſtables and haylofts, turkey-houſe, gooſe-houſe, three tobacco-houſes, a large barn with two threſhing-floors, three exceeding good apple-orchards of the beſt ſort of fruit in the ſtate, containing 780 thriving trees, from which as fine cyder is made as any produced in America; two peach-orchards, containing upwards of 1000 bearing trees; a great number of cherry-trees; pear, quince, damſon, and other kinds of plumb-trees; a large pailed garden, well ſtocked with fruits, herbs, and roots; an excellent ſpring of cool water within 70 or 80 yards of the door: On one corner of this land is an overſhot grift-mill with an eighteen-feet wheel, and eleven feet fall of water on the wheel; two hundred yards below the mill may be built an overſhot ſaw, grift, oil-mill, or any other water-works, with a fall of eighteen feet, without prejudice to the preſent mill, and might be worked by the ſame water that turns the preſent wheel; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, thirty-four feet by thirty-two, and calculated for merchants work. About three hundred yards below the mill is a tanyard, bark-mill and houſe, currying-ſhed, and a new houſe for the tanner; now under rent; there is, alſo, a miller's houſe. Belonging to this plantation there are about one hundred acres of rich meadow-ground, about thirty-five or forty acres of which are now in timothy, and mowed yearly. The plantation, including the meadows, contains about two hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences, with croſs fences to divide it into ſix fields, all of which have two or three cool and never failing ſprings; the remainder of the land is in woods. I now offer this very valuable farm at the very low price of Three Pounds per acre, two-thirds paid in caſh, and the remainder to be paid in ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day it becomes due; otherwiſe, intereſt from the day of ſale.

Alſo, another Farm about 3 miles below the former, and nearer to Baltimore and Ellicott's Merchant Mills, containing 644¾ acres of very good land, which produces good corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and flax; about 150 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, on which are a good new barn, 58 feet by 40, two tobacco-houſes, corn and overſeer's houſe, ſtables, cow-houſe, Negro quarters, and meat-houſe; about 20 acres of meadow or timothy meadow is already made, and can, every foot of it, be watered; and about 40 acres more may be made. This land is very well watered, and is loaded with excellent board and ſhingle timber; and as there is a good never-failing ſtream of water running through it, with a fall of 30 feet, a ſaw mill might be built, which would yield a conſiderable profit from the timber that would be cut down, in the yearly clearings, to enlarge the plantation; and plank and ſcantling are in great demand in this part of the country. There are two young apple orchards and a bearing peach orchard on this place. This tract would make two very good farms, and might be conveniently divided for that purpoſe; and as there is a public road that runs through it, from Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Landing, Baltimore-Town and Ellicott's Mills, to Frederick-Town and the back country, it would ſuit very well for a tavern, one being much wanted on this part of the road, as there is none above, within 13, or below this place, within 15 miles. My price for this very valuable farm is Fifty Shillings per acre, two thirds in caſh; and for the other third, I will take a tract of the firſt quality in Kentucky, if it lies within 2 or 3 miles, at the fartheſt, of Boon's Old Station, on Braſhears's Creek, which falls into Salt River; or caſh at the end of ſix months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, if punctually paid on the day; but on failure of payment, intereſt from the day of ſale muſt be paid.

☞ Theſe farms are offered at private ſale until Tueſday, the 8th day of June next. The purchaſer of either farm may have the greateſt part of the ſtock of Black Cattle and Hogs on it, at a very moderate price, and may put in a crop of ſmall grain in the fall. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, as above, who has a Lot of Ground, in Carrollſburgh, near the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, on Patowmack River. The Lot lies in the centre of the town, adjoining the Market-Place, which he would alſo ſell at a very reaſonable price.

March 15, 1790. REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

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APRIL, 1790. THE NUMB. 3126.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1790.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA,

The following NOTES, on the subject of that Commonwealth, are most respectfully inscribed, by

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN the present state of the affairs of the United States, the true condition of the country is an object of most useful knowledge to the body of the people of Europe. To give them some just ideas of that part of it, whose affairs are committed to your charge, is the design of this publication. As you are annually selected, by the free and equal choice of your constituents, from the mass of the citizens, on account of your knowledge of their local interests and general rights, and as you are required, by our constitution, to be inhabitants of the city or county which you respectively represent, it will appear probable to an European reader, that no gross deception or material misrepresentation is designedly imposed upon them, in a publication made under your eyes, and which the writer has ventured to address to you. That you may be able the more perfectly to judge of the truth of the facts, and the justness of the observations, they will be confined to Pennsylvania.

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

is an oblong, of about 156 miles wide from north to south, by about 290 miles in length from east to west. On the east of it lies the Delaware river, dividing it from West Jersey and New-York; on the north New-York, and a territory of about a million and a half of acres on lake Erie, which Pennsylvania purchased of Congress; on the north-west lies lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front and a good port; on the west are the new lands of Congress, called *the western territory*, and a part of Virginia; on the south lies another part of Virginia, Maryland, and the state of Delaware. The contents of Pennsylvania *proper*, are about 29,000,000 acres, but, including the lake Erie territory, it exceeds 30,000,000. It lies between 39 deg. and 43 min. and 42 deg. of north lat. The bay and river of Delaware are navigable from the sea up to the great falls at Trenton, and have a light-house, buoys and piers, for the direction and safety of ships. On this river are the small towns of Chester and Bristol, and the city of Philadelphia, which is the capital of the state, and the largest and most populous sea-port and manufacturing town in the United States. The distance of this city from the sea is about 60 miles across the land to the New-Jersey coast, and 120 miles by the ship channel of the Delaware. A 70 gun ship may lie before the town and at many of the wharves, which occupy the whole east front of the city for near 2 miles, affording every vessel an opportunity of unlading and lading without the expence of lighterage. Rafts of timber, plank, boards and staves, with other articles upon them, can be brought down the Delaware from the county of Montgomery, in New-York, 200 miles above the city, by the course of the river. Some money was expended by the government and landholders in improving the navigation up towards the source, before the revolution, and there has been a survey lately begun, for the purpose of proceeding in the improvement of this and the other principal rivers of Pennsylvania, and for making communications by canals in the improved part, and by roads in the unimproved part of the state. The Pennsylvanians are much inclined to such enterprizes, having found great benefit from them. On the completion of the present plan, the state will be as conveniently intersected by roads as any other of its size in the union, which will greatly facilitate the settlement of its new lands. A slight view of the map of Pennsylvania in the Honorable Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, or the Rev. Mr. Morse's Geography, will shew how finely this state is watered by the Delaware and its branches, the Schuylkill, the Juniata, the Susquehanna and its branches, the Ohio, Allegeny, Youghiogeny, and Monongahela. The Patowmack and lake Erie also afford prospects of considerable benefit from their navigation. Nature has done much for Pennsylvania in regard to inland water carriage, which is strikingly exemplified by this fact, that although Philadelphia and lake Erie are distant from each other above 300 miles, there is no doubt but that the rivers of the state may be so improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them to one hundred and fifty miles, or one tenth. In the same way the navigation to Pittsburg, after due improvement, may be used instead of land carriage for the whole distance, except 23 miles.—By these routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles used on the western waters must be transported, and that their furs, skins, ginseng, hemp, flax, pot-ash, and other valuable commodities may be brought to Philadelphia. The hemp and oak timber for the Russian navy is transported by inland navigation 1200 miles, and yet the hemp is shipped from that kingdom on lower terms than from any other part of the known world. Russia, long since the settlement of Pennsylvania by civilized and enlightened people, was in a state of absolute barbarism, and destitute of these improvements. Much therefore is to be expected from the continued exertions of the prudent, industrious and sensible inhabitants of Pennsylvania, in the course of the present century.

A considerable part of the lands of this state remain for sale by the public. They are usually paid for in the funded public debts, which are at all times to be bought in the market. With all the charges upon them, to the completion of the title, they will cost the purchaser from one fifth to one third of a Mexican dollar per acre, according to the price of stock or the debts, and the lands he inclines to buy. The ready money is necessary in these cases, because the state does not sell on credit. Purchases however can be always made, partly or wholly on credit, from private persons, who take mortgages on the lands they sell to emigrants, and indulge them with a very easy credit. In these cases the price is higher of course. The Pennsylvanians having no disputes with the Indians about boundaries, and all the lands within the state being purchased at a fair and open treaty, and there being some settlements westward of Pennsylvania on the new lands of Congress, we have little apprehensions from the Indians any where, and in most of our new country there is no danger at all.

Good lands in the old counties of this state sell generally at a certain sum for a farm, including the buildings. This, before the war, was, in most of the thick settled counties within a smart day's ride of Philadelphia, from four pounds ten shillings sterling, to thirty-six shillings per acre, according to the quality, unless in situations very near the city or some town, or in cases of very valuable buildings, mills, taverns, or situations for country trade. In one or two counties, remarkable for the richness of the lands, they sold higher, sometimes considerably. Farms cannot now be sold for as good prices or good payments as could then be obtained, owing to the quantity of new lands for sale by this and several other states, and by Congress; and owing to several new and profitable uses for money, that did not exist before the revolution. Some poor lands in the old counties sell for still lower prices.

The produce, manufactures and exports of Pennsylvania are very many and various; viz. wheat, flour, midlings, ship-stuff, bran, shorts, ship-bread, white water biscuit, rye, rye flour, Indian corn or maize, Indian meal, buckwheat, buckwheat meal, bar and pig iron, steel, nail rods, nails, iron hoops, rolled iron, tire, gun-powder, cannon-ball, iron cannon, muskets, ships, boats, oars, handspikes, masts, spars, ship timber, ship blocks, cordage, square timber, scantling, plank, boards, staves, heading, shingles, wooden hoops, tanners bark, corn-fans, coopers wares, bricks, coarse earthen or potters ware, a very little ordinary stone ware, glue, parchment, shoes, boots, soal leather, upper leather, dressed deer and sheep skins, and gloves and garments thereof, fine hats, many common, and a few coarse, thread, cotton, worsted and yarn hosiery, writing, wrapping, blotting, sheathing and hanging paper, stationary, playing cards, pasteboards, books, wares of brass, pewter, lead, tin-plate, copper, silver and gold, clocks and watches, musical instruments, snuff, manufactured tobacco, chocolate, mustard seed and mustard, flaxseed, flaxseed oyl, flax, hemp, wool, wool and cotton cards, pickled beef, pork, shad, herrings, tongues and sturgeon, hams and other bacon, tallow, hogs lard, butter, cheese, candles, soap, bees wax, loaf sugar, pot and pearl ashes, rum and other strong waters, beer, porter, hops, winter and summer barley, oats, spelts, onions, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, red and white clover, timothy, and most European vegetables and grasses, apples, peaches, plumbs, pears, apricots, grapes, both native and imported, and other European fruits, working and pleasurable carriages, horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, wood for cabinet makers, lime-stone, coal, free-stone and marble.

Some of these productions are fine, some indifferent; some of the manufactures are considerable, for a young country circumstanced as this has been, some inconsiderable; but they are enumerated, to show the general nature of the state, and the various pursuits of the inhabitants. In addition to them we may mention, that a lead-mine and two or three salt-springs have been discovered in our new country, which will no doubt be worked, as soon as the demand for these articles to the westward increases. We ought also to notice our great forests for making pot and pearl ashes.

The manufactures of Pennsylvania have encreased exceedingly within a few years, as well by master workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the encreased skill and industry of our own citizens. Houshold or family manufactures have greatly advanced, and valuable acquisitions have been made of implements and machinery to save labour, either imported, or invented in the United States. The hand machines for carding and spining cotton have been introduced by foreigners, and improved upon; but we have lately obtained the water mill for spinning cotton and a water mill for flax, which is applicable also to spinning hemp and wool. These machines promise us an early establishment of the cotton, linen and hempen branches, and must be of very great service in the woolen branches. Additional employment for weavers, dyers, bleachers and other manufacturers must be the consequence. Paper mills, gun-powder mills, steel works, rolling and slitting mills, printing figured goods of paper, linen and cotton, coach making, book-printing, and several other branches, are wonderfully advanced, and every month seems to extend our old manufactures, or to introduce new ones.

The advancement of the agriculture of Pennsylvania is the best proof that can be given of the comfort and happiness it affords to its farming, manufacturing and trading citizens. In the year 1786 our exports of flour were 150,000 barrels (exclusive of many other articles;) in 1787 they were 202,000 barrels; in 1788 they were 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 they were 369,000 barrels; which exceeds any export ever made in the times of the province or in the times of the commonwealth. The produce of flax is encreased in a much greater degree, and that of wool is considerably more than it was before the revolution. A new article is likely to be added to the list of our productions, which is a well tasted and wholesome *sugar*, made of the *Maple Tree*. It has been proved by many fair and careful experiments, that it is in the power of a substantial farmer, that has a family about him, easily to make twelve hundred weight of this sugar every season, without hiring any additional hands, or any utensils, but those that are necessary for his family and farm use. The time in which it can be made is from the middle of February to the end of March, when farmers in this country have very little to do, as it is too early to plough or dig. The price of sugar being lower here than in Europe, this article may be reckoned at 100 Mexican dollars per annum to every careful and skilful farmer, that owns land bearing the sugar maple. Of these there are some millions of acres in Pennsylvania and the adjacent states, and at least one or two millions belonging to this state, for sale, upon the terms mentioned in the preceding part of this paper. It seems also highly probable that this valuable tree may be transplanted, and thus be obtained by almost any farmer in the state, and that men of property, who will purchase kettles and hire hands for the above short period, may make larger quantities.

The situation of religion and religious rights and liberty in Pennsylvania is a matter, that deserves the attention of all sober and well disposed people, who may have thoughts of this country. This state always afforded an asylum to the persecuted sects of Europe. No church or society ever was established here, no tythes or tenths can be demanded; and though some regulations of the crown of England excluded two churches from a share in our government in the times of the province, that is now done away with regard to every religious society whatever, except the Hebrew church. But at this time a Convention of special representatives of the citizens of Pennsylvania have under consideration all the errors, that have inadvertently crept into our constitution and frame of government, and, in the act they have published for the examination of the people, they have rejected the *half-way* doctrine of TOLERATION, and have established, upon firm and perfectly equal ground, all denominations of religious men. By the provisions of the new code, a Protestant, a Roman Catholic and a Hebrew may elect or be elected to any office in the state, and pursue any lawful calling, occupation or profession. The constitution of general government of the United States also guarantees this inestimable and sacred right, and it is surely a sacred right; for it belongs to the Deity to be worshipped according to the free-will and consciences of his creatures.

We lay no difficulty in the way of any person, who desires to become a free and equal citizen. On the day of his landing he may buy a farm, a house, merchandize, or raw materials; he may open a work-shop, a counting-house, an office, or any other place of lawful business, and pursue his calling without any hindrance from corporation rules or monopolizing companies, or the payment of any sum of money to the public. The right of electing and being elected (which does not affect his business or his safety) is not granted till the expiration of two years, which prudence requires.

A privilege, almost peculiar to this state, has been granted to foreigners by the Legislature of Pennsylvania—that of buying and holding lands and houses within this commonwealth, without relinquishing their allegiance to the country in which they were born. They can sell or bequeath the lands, receive the rents, and, in short, have every territorial and pecuniary right, that a natural born Pennsylvanian has; but no civil rights. As they profess to owe allegiance to a foreign prince or government, and reside in a foreign country, where they of course have civil rights, they cannot claim them, nor ought they to desire them here; since no man can serve two masters. If they chuse, at any time after purchase, to come out to this country, and make themselves citizens; or if they chuse to give their estate to a child, or other person, who will do so, either of them may become citizens to all intents and purposes. This indulgence to purchase is granted for three years from January 1789, and all lands bought by foreigners before January 1792 may be held for ever on those terms. Whether a right to make purchases upon those terms will be allowed to foreigners after that time is uncertain, and will entirely depend upon the opinion of our then Legislature, as to the safety or utility of it.

Useful knowledge and science have been favorite objects of attention here. We have an university, three colleges, and four or five public academies, besides many private academies and free schools, in the city and several of the county towns of this state. Considerable grants of monies, rent charges, and particularly of new lands, have been made by our Legislature, and very liberal private subscriptions have been added at various times. Though our government and citizens have always been attentive to the important object of useful and liberal knowledge, yet an encreased regard for learning has been manifest since the revolution. Rising from a provincial to an independent situation appears, and very naturally, to have expanded our ideas, and to have given an enhanced value to improvements of the human mind.

Among the natural advantages of Pennsylvania, her almost innumerable mill-seats ought not to be omitted. They are conveniently distributed by Providence throughout the state, and afford the means of establishing every species of mill-work and labour-saving machines, to meet the produce and raw materials almost at the farmers doors. In the present situation of this country, wanting hands for farming, and in the present state of manufactures, when ingenious mechanism is every day and every where invented, to lessen the necessity for manual labour, this natural advantage must appear of inestimable importance. Hemp and flax are among the most profitable productions of our rich midland and new counties, *the Cream* of which is yet to be skimmed. It is therefore a most pleasing fact, that we have in the state the full-sized and complete movements or works of a water-mill and machinery, to sliver, rove and spin flax and hemp into threads or yarns, fit for linen of 30 cuts to the pound, or any coarser kind, sheetings, towelling, sail-cloth, oznabrigs, twine, and the strands or yarns for cordage. The same machinery is calculated for the roving or preparing, and spinning of combed wool into worsted yarn. We have also the movements and complete machinery of Sir Richard Arkwright's water-mill for spinning yarns of cotton. And though the climate of this state is not fit for cultivating that raw material, yet cotton can be raised with profit in every state in our Union Southward of Pennnsylvania, and imported from the East and West-Indies.

It is certain that this extraordinary capacity of our country for mechanical works has either called forth, in an unusual degree, the mechanical powers of the human

mind, or that Providence has beſtowed upon the people of this and our ſiſter ſtates an uncommon portion of that talent, which its nature and ſituation require. Our RITTENHOUSE and FRANKLIN ſtand unrivalled in mechanical philoſophy; and thoſe who know our country are well informed, that to theſe two *great* names we could add a conſiderable liſt of philoſophical and practical mechanicians, in a variety of branches.

So many of the neceſſary and convenient arts and trades depend upon the plenty and cheapneſs of fuel, that it appears proper to take notice of this article. Till the revolution, our dependence was almoſt entirely upon wood fuel, of which, in the moſt populous places, we have ſtill a great abundance, and in all interior ſituations immenſe quantities; but the increaſe of manufactures has occaſioned us to turn our attention to coal. Of this uſeful foſſil Providence has given us very great quantities in our middle and weſtern country. The vicinity of Wyoming, on the Suſquehanna, is one bed of coal, of the open-burning kind, and of the moſt intenſe heat. On the head waters of Schuylkill are ſome conſiderable bodies. At the head of the weſtern branch of Suſquehanna is a moſt extenſive body, which ſtretches over the country ſouth-weſterly, ſo as to be found in the greateſt plenty at Pittſburg, where the Allegeny and Youghiogeny unite, and form the head of the Ohio. All our coal has hitherto been accidentally found on the ſurface of the earth, or diſcovered in the digging of common cellars or wells; ſo that when our wood fuel ſhall become ſcarce, and the European methods of boring ſhall be ſkilfully purſued, there can be no doubt of our finding it in many other places. At preſent, the ballaſting of ſhips from coal countries abroad, and the coal mines in Virginia, which lie convenient to navigation, occaſion a good deal of coal to be brought to the Philadelphia market. From this great abundance and variety of fuel it reſults, that Pennſylvania, and the United States in general, are well ſuited to all manufactories, that are effected by fire, ſuch as furnaces, foundaries, forges, glaſs-houſes, breweries, diſtilleries, ſteelworks, ſmiths ſhops, and all other manufactories in metal, ſoap-boiling, chandlers ſhops, pot-aſh works, ſugar and other refineries, &c. &c.

Ship building is a buſineſs in which the port of Philadelphia exceeds moſt parts of the world. Maſts, ſpars, timber and plank, not only from our own ſtate and the other ſtates on the Delaware, are conſtantly for ſale in our market, but the mulberry of the Cheſapeak, and the evergreen or live oak and red cedar of the Carolinas and Georgia, are ſo abundantly imported, that nine-tenths of our veſſels are built of them. No veſſels are better than theſe; and in proof of it Engliſh writers of rank might be quoted, who have publiſhed for and againſt us. A live oak and cedar ſhip of 200 tons, carpenter's meaſurement, can be fitted to take in a cargo for £14 currency per ton; and there is not a port in Europe in which an oak ſhip can be equally well built and fitted for £20 per ton in our money, or £12 ſterling. This fact may appear doubtful or extraordinary, but it is certainly true; and it is greatly in favor of our ſhip carpenters and other tradeſmen employed in fitting and building ſhips, as well as our merchants and farmers, whoſe intereſts are ſo much connected with navigation.

The diſtance of Philadelphia from the ſea has been made an objection by ſome, and the cloſing of our river by the ice, which happens almoſt every winter. Amſterdam, the greateſt port in Europe, is inacceſſible in the winter. But it is a fact, that, notwithſtanding theſe objections, our veſſels make as many Weſt-India voyages as thoſe of the two other principal ſea ports of the middle ſtates; and though the river is frozen from three to nine weeks almoſt every winter, yet there are occaſional openings, which give opportunities for fleets of merchantmen to go out and come in. The fine corn and proviſion country, which lies near Philadelphia, enables the merchants to load their veſſels in the winter, and the market is regularly ſupplied with flour, pork, beef, lumber, ſtaves, iron, and many other of our principal articles of exportation. Little time is therefore loſt, and we find that our trade increaſes. The crop of 1789, and other exports from the harveſt of that year to that of 1790, it is ſuppoſed, will load 120 000 tons of ſhipping. We have a very extenſive back country; and many large bodies of new land, that muſt ſend their produce to the Philadelphia market, are ſettling faſt.

The population of Pennſylvania, by the laſt accounts taken, was 360,000 men, women and children, but, as ſome years have ſince elapſed, it is ſuppoſed it will not fall much ſhort of 400,000, when the preſent enumeration ſhall be completed.

No country in Europe has paid off ſo much of her public debt, ſince the late general war, as this ſtate, notwithſtanding the paſt diſorders and difficulties of the United States, ariſing from the weakneſs of our late general government, and the ſhocks of an invaſive war. She has paid off and ſunk a ſum equal to her full ſhare of the intereſt and a conſiderable part of the principal of her ſtate and federal debts. Yet ſhe has laid no exciſe or internal duty, but eight pence currency upon ſpirituous liquors, and has ſeveral millions of acres of land yet unſold.

The inhabitants of Pennſylvania are principally the deſcendants of the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Germans, with ſome Scotch, Welch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are alſo many of the Iriſh and Germans, who emigrated when young or in the middle time of life; and there are a number of each of thoſe two nations now in legiſlative, executive and judicial ſtations among us. It has ever been the policy of our government, before and ſince the revolution, and the diſpoſition of our people, to receive all ſober emigrants with open arms, and to give them immediately *the free exerciſe* of their trades and occupations, and of their religion.

Such is the preſent ſituation of things in Pennſylvania, which is more or leſs the ſame in ſeveral other of the American ſtates, viz. New-York, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia; but though not ſo in the reſt, the principal difference is, that they are ſo fully peopled, that there are no new lands of any value unſold, and farming lands, that are improved, are of courſe dearer than with us. In thoſe ſtates, however, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the fiſheries, and navigation, afford comfortable ſubſiſtence and ample rewards of profit to the induſtrious and well-diſpoſed, amidſt the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty.

Before this paper is concluded, it may be uſeful to recapitulate the various productions and exports of the United States, which are the ſure foundations of a grand ſcene of agriculture—the reſources for an extenſive trade—and the materials for a great variety of uſeful and elegant manufactures. From our new country we have a variety of ſkins and furs, and ginſeng; in the ſettled parts of the ſtates, rice, indigo, cotton, ſilk, tobacco, flaxſeed, wheat, rye, barley, oats, ſpelts, Indian corn, hemp, flax, wool, iron, lead, copper, coal, freeſtone, limeſtone, marble, ſulphur, ſaltpetre, a great variety of ſhip timber, ſhip plank, maſts, ſpars, tar, pitch and turpentine, pork, beef, cyder, fiſh oil, ſpermaceti, whalebone, dried fiſh, pickled fiſh, hides, leather, black cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, butter, tallow, hops, muſtard ſeed, ſtaves, heading, ſhingles, boards, plank, ſcantling, ſquare timber, black walnut, wild cherry and curled maple for cabinet wares, potaſh, pearl aſhes, potters clay, brick clay, &c. &c. with apples, and all the other principal fruits, and potatoes, and all the other principal vegetables. During the late war conſiderable quantities of ſea ſalt were manufactured on our coaſt, as far north as New-Jerſey; and this article will no doubt one day become an object of attention. It may be ſafely affirmed, that *no European nation whatſoever* unites in its dominions, even including their diſtant colonies, ſuch a variety of important and capital productions; nor can there be any doubt in the mind of a candid and ſerious obſerver, that ſuch a country muſt riſe, with common prudence, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, affording to every induſtrious and virtuous citizen and emigrant the certain means of comfortable ſubſiſtence, and the faireſt proſpect of eſtabliſhing a family in life.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1790.

Several petitions were read and referred; one of which was from the fiſhermen of Marblehead, reſpecting duties, &c.

Mr. Benſon called for the ſecond reading of the report of the committee on the ſubject of taking newſpapers hereafter by the Houſe. The laſt part of the report ſtates, "that it was the opinion of the committee that no newſpapers be ſupplied in future to either Houſe of Congreſs, at the public expence."

This brought on a debate. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Page, and Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſpoke againſt the report; and Mr. Benſon and Mr. Sherman for it.

Mr. Benſon ſaid their conſtituents were diſpleaſed with the expence, &c. But,

Mr. Gerry oppoſed him, in a very candid and ſpirited manner. He was for giving a liberal encouragement to Printers, and reprobated the idea of confining the buſineſs to one or two, who might be influenced to favour a faction or party at the ſeat of the federal government; and would be the means of keeping the other Printers of the union in darkneſs. With reſpect to ſaving the paltry ſum paid for newſpapers, he ſaid it was a contemptible œconomy.

The queſtion being taken, for adopting the ſaid report, it was diſagreed to by a ſmall majority.

THURSDAY, April 15, 1790.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Houſe that he had approved of, and affixed his ſignature to 'The act, further to ſuſpend part of an act, entitled, 'an act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States, and to amend the ſaid act.'

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had agreed to ſome of the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to the bill for the puniſhment of crimes.

A deſultory debate aroſe, on a motion to go into committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, which, if we were able to ſtate with accuracy might afford but a ſmall gratification to our readers.

Some gentlemen wiſhed the committee to be diſcharged from further proceeding in the report, till a plan of accommodation ſhould be agreed to, in reſpect to the aſſumption of the State debts. The Houſe were warmly agitated on this ſubject for a conſiderable length of time. Several members were called to order, and a variety of motions reſpecting order made. At length the yeas and nays were called for and taken, and the queſtion for going into committee was carried.

Mr. Livermore then took the chair of the committee.

The propoſition for effecting a modification of the public debt being read, a motion was made to ſtrike out the words, which relate to the debts of the particular States. On this motion ſome debates aroſe; but before the queſtion was decided the committee roſe.

FRIDAY, April 16, 1790.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to a proviſion for the ſupport of public credit---and made further progreſs therein.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 19, 1790.

Honorable John Steele, member from the ſtate of North-Carolina, appeared and took his ſeat this day.---

The bill providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, having been returned to the Senate with ſundry amendments, and ſome of thoſe amendments having been amended by the Senate---the Houſe this day concurred with the Senate---which compleated the bill preparatory to its enrolment.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the memorial of the Baron Steuben was read a ſecond time---this report is lengthy---the reading and diſcuſſion employed the attention of the Houſe this day---the reſult was the adoption of a motion introduced by Mr. Gerry, in ſubſtance as follows,--That a committee be appointed to report a bill, or reſolutions in conformity to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury---the committee appointed conſiſts of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Vining, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith, (S. C.)

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 20, 1790.

A committee, conſiſting of Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Smith (Maryland) Mr. Schureman and Mr. Sturges, was appointed, to aſcertain what further meaſures are neceſſary to be adopted to effect a ſpeedy ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States---and to report to the Houſe.---

In committee of the whole---on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury---for the ſupport of the public credit---

The propoſition to fund two thirds of the debt at 6 per. cent. per. annum---and to receive the other third in lands, was read.---

Mr. Gerry after premiſing, that as the committee were on the ground of non-aſſumption, they could not with propriety, in his opinion, engage to pay 6, 5 or even 4 per cent. on two thirds of the debt, moved that 6 per cent. be ſtruck out, in order to admit a leſs rate of intereſt. This motion was ſupported by Mr. Smith (S. C.) and oppoſed by Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Madiſon, and Mr. White; the queſtion being taken, the motion was loſt---and the propoſition agreed to.

The ſecond alternative, which had been rejected, was now acceded to, viz.

To have the whole ſum funded at a yearly intereſt of 4 per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both of principal and intereſt: and to receive as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt fifteen dollars and eighty cents, funded at the like intereſt and rate of redemption.---The committee roſe and the Houſe adjourned.

Culture of Silk.

White Italian Mulberry Trees, for feeding Silk-Worms.

THE inhabitants of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, who wiſh to promote the agriculture and manufactures of their own country, are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers are now ready to ſupply them with any quantity of young white Italian mulberry trees, from their Nurſery, at Samuel Meredith, Eſquire's place, or Mr. Robert Towers's, on the Ridge road and Poplar lane, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia; as well as at their Nurſery, half a mile from the College in Princeton, New-Jerſey. The trees (which are now from two to three feet high) can eaſily, and with little expence, (and no injury to the trees) be tranſported to any part of theſe ſtates. The tranſplanting of them is very eaſy and ſimple---they ſoon take root, and grow very rapidly. From Mr. Aſpinwall's Nurſery, in New-Haven, Connecticut, the moſt remote, as well as the neareſt townſhips in that ſtate, have been ſupplied. Many families there have raiſed large quantities of Raw Silk the year paſt. Their daughters are moſtly ſupplied and clothed with ſilk gowns of their own manufacturing, at leaſt fifty per cent. cheaper than if they had purchaſed imported ſilk. We boldly aſſert, that a Farmer cannot plant any thing on his farm that will yield him a better or even ſo good a profit, as White Italian Mulberry Trees. The culture of ſilk is very ſimple in method, and pleaſing in practice. The trees will do to tranſplant from the firſt of April to the fifteenth of May.

The White Mulberry is a moſt durable wood, equal to red Cedar for ſhip and boat building, poſts, &c. is a much ſtronger and firmer timber, and is, of courſe, in high eſtimation for all purpoſes which require firm and durable materials---Its growth is much quicker than cedar. The land on which the trees are cultivated, is much improved by the falling of the berries, which are alſo excellent food for poultry and hogs. The ſhade of the tree is no hindrance to the growth of the graſs; but, on the contrary, if the berries are ſuffered to lay on the ground after they fall, until they rot, the land will be much improved by their manure, and will yield a much greater quantity of graſs than that part on which there are no trees; the graſs will be much ſweeter, and the cattle will feed upon it much heartier. Theſe facts are aſcertained beyond contradiction from experience.

The ſubſcribers, on application, are ready to give the moſt ample directions for the eaſy culture of this important article. They ſolicit the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, to an undertaking which holds forth the moſt permanent advantages to individuals in particular, and to the United States in general.

NATHANIEL ASPINWALL,
PETER DEWITT.

*** Applications at the Nurſeries, or at Meſſrs. Chriſtopher, jun. and Charles Marſhall's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or Mr. Edward Pole, in Market-ſtreet, will be immediately attended to; where ſpecimens of American ſilk, of various kinds and colours, are ready to be exhibited, on application, to any perſon deſirous of ſeeing them. Thoſe wanting trees in the Jerſeys, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. James Hamilton, near the College, in Princeton.

Philadelphia. April 12, 1790.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In FRONT-STREET, at the CORNER of CHESNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

WATCHES of various kinds, caſt clockwork, forged do. ſlit pinions, bells and hands, japanned clock faces, watch glaſſes, clock and watch main ſprings, ſetts of chime bells, watch fuſee chains, fuſee chain hooks, gold, ſilver and gilt pendants, ditto caſe buttons, gold, gilt and ſteel watch hands, caſe ſprings, all kinds of watch wheels and pinions, endleſs ſcrews, verges, watch pendulum wire, ſteel balances, forged rotchets and barrel arbors, bench vizes, turn benches, braſs turns with reſts, hand vizes, tail do. clock and watch pliers, ſliding tongs, cutting nippers, ſcrew dividers, ſaw frames, ſaw blades, ſcrew plates, callipers, drill ſtocks, pinion guages, frame do. chamfering tools, balance-wheel, verge and pinion rivetting ſtocks, turning arbors, gravers and ſcorpers, ſteel ſcrew collets, blow pipes, drawing plates, ſilverſmiths ſhears, poliſhing ſtones, hammers, pinion and click wire, enameled dial-plates for time pieces, watch do. watch bruſhes, pivot broaches, pivot burniſhers, tweezers, ſcrewkeys, ſteel drill bows, ſcrewdrivers, ſpring blowers, adjuſting tools, gilding ſcratch bruſhes, finiſhing ſtakes, grain tin, Turkey oil ſtones, emery, pumice and rotten ſtones, black wax, catgut, thirty-hour clock lines, pocket compaſſes, ſteel magnets, ſurveying compaſs needles, reading glaſſes, watch magnifying glaſſes, ſurveyors chains, watch keys and ſteel chains, watch ſeals, crucibles and black lead pots, hard braſs and ſteel wire, flat and ſquare ſteel, all kinds of clock and watch files, &c.

Country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied with the above, and a variety of other articles in the buſineſs of clock and watch-making, on reaſonable terms.

A Miſtake made.

THE Perſon who took a wrong WATCH from a Watch-maker's ſhop in Second-ſtreet, about the beginning of this month, is requeſted to return it as ſoon as poſſible, and take the right one. His name, and the county he lives in, are well known to the Watchmaker; but delicacy prevents publiſhing them yet a while, as want of opportunity is probably the only cauſe that has prevented the miſtake from being rectified. The maker's name of the watch is John Berry, London, No. 2260.

April 26, 1790.

An APPRENTICE wanted at the Clock and Watch-making Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN COCHRAN, late of Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at the houſe of William Irwin, in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the 28th day of May next, and make payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, by

April 21, 1790. ¶ JANE COCHRAN, Adminiſtratrix.

Delaware county, April 22, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of May next, a valuable Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, about ten miles from Philadelphia, and within leſs than a quarter of a mile of a landing on Darby creek, containing about 143 acres---14 of which are marſh meadow; a ſufficiency of wood land; the arable land good for grain or graſs; it is well watered, and a good ſpring near the door; a young thriving orchard of grafted fruit.

It is exceeding well ſituated for improvement, either with mud of which there is a great plenty on the premiſes to ſpare for that purpoſe without injuring the meadows, or with hay, great quantities of which may be generally procured at a ſhort diſtance. The purchaſer, on paying three hundred and ſixty pounds, may have credit for the remainder, on paying intereſt, for two or three years. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Boon, and to be ſold by

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

VIENNA, *January* 27.

THE probability of the Emperor's life becomes daily leſs. His death would at the preſent moment plunge the Houſe of Auſtria into difficulties ſimilar to thoſe which ſhe experienced at the death of Charles VI. with the difference of a ſuperior military eſtabliſhment.—The Auſtrian army, by the recent arrangements, will conſiſt of 356,000 men.

The two Imperial Courts, in the vaſt plan of maſſacre and devaſtation which forms the ſyſtem of the enſuing campaign, have thus diſtributed their blood-hounds:—60,000 Ruſſians in Finland —60,000 Kalmucks in Pruſſia, and on the frontiers of Poland—40,000 in the Ukrain—40,000 Auſtrian troops in Gallicia—100,000 in Sileſia.—The preſent army continued againſt the Turks—40,000 Imperial troops againſt the Belgick inſurgents.

—Reaſon frowns on war's unequal game,
Where waſted nations raiſe a ſingle name.

ORSOVA.

Famine has reduced the garriſon of Orſova to demand a truce of three days for the adjuſtment of a capitulation.

PARIS, *February* 14.

The force of the parties which divide the National Aſſembly is ſtated to be thus—Thoſe who are denominated Ariſtocrats, the Partizans of Regal and ariſtocratical power, 350—the armed neutrality under the Duc de Rochefoucault, 150—the party ſtyled by themſelves, patriotick, and by their enemies, the *Democrates Enrages*, 700.

The King has been courting popularity by viſiting the *Hoſpital des Enfans Trouvés*. Rumours are ſpread of his intention, by his preſence, of reſtoring quiet to the provinces.

LONDON, *February* 19.

The King of Sweden has ſuppreſſed the company which was eſtabliſhed at Gottenburg for the whale fiſhery.

Baron de Armfeldt is to command the Swediſh gallies in Finland next campaign.

On the 17th of December laſt, the birth-day of the Queen of Portugal, her Majeſty aboliſhed the tithes laid upon merchandize manufactured in that kingdom.

BELGICK PROVINCES.

The Citadel of Antwerp has capitulated on the evening of Friday the 5th—The garriſon amounted to 1200 men. Famine is the obvious cauſe of its fall. Thus has the laſt reſidue of the Auſtrian power in Brabant yielded. The terms of capitulation permit the garriſon a free retreat, with all the honours of war, to Luxemburg.

Vandermerſch, on his return from Bruſſels to the army, paſſed through Namur on the 3d. That city is from its ſituation become the rendezvous of the various detachments of volunteers who are flocking to the patriotick ſtandard. Fifteen hundred paſſed on the 2d from Tournai and from Hainault, and twelve hundred were then daily expected from Brabant.

Limburg has manifeſted diſpoſitions more democratical than the other Belgick provinces—They have recently therefore ſhewn ſymptoms of diſaffection to the feudal and prieſtly ariſtocracy who domineer in Brabant.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) *April* 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbia, dated March 30.

"YESTERDAY the bridge at Granby was entirely carried away by the freſh; the Saluda bridge was alſo ſeen to paſs by Granby to day, ſo that they are both totally deſtroyed. The river has been higher than it has been known to be for 17 or 20 years, and I fear it will do a great deal of damage below. The bridge on the Congaree creek is alſo carried away. The gentleman by whom this goes came over from Granby to day, in a canoe, it not being ſafe yet to go over in the flat, owing to the rapidity of the current, and the number of logs that are floating."

GEORGETOWN, *April* 21.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated February 16.

"It would ſeem that the monaſtick reign is almoſt at an end in France. Religious houſes are growing into general diſrepute, not only there, but even in Spain, Italy, and what will moſt ſurprize you, even in this kingdom of bigotry and ſuperſtition. Indeed it is a ſevere reflection upon the underſtandings of mankind, and one would almoſt be led to diſpute the claims of that race of beings to common reaſon, who for ſo many years could calmly look on and ſee the beſt lands and fineſt ſituations poſſeſſed by a hoſt of idlers, who, inſtead of contributing to the ſupport of the community, were ſhut up in convents, chanting the wretched hymns of the Jeſuit Buzembaume, while the hand of oppreſſed induſtry toiled for their ſupport. People, however, begin to ſee through the impoſition. The populace in ſeveral parts of France have feelingly expreſſed their indignation towards theſe reptiles, and the Benedictine Monks, in particular, have on many occaſions been recently pelted with ſtones by the mobs. It is thought the walls of their convents will not protect them much longer from the popular fury."

We learn from Frederick, that laſt week a ſevere guſt of wind has done a great deal of damage; and is ſuppoſed to be the moſt violent for the time it laſted of any that ever blew in this part of the country; it deſtroyed ſeveral valuable mills, four houſes at the new Glaſs Manufactory, were blown down with the people in it; who were much bruiſed, but fortunately no lives were loſt.

BOSTON, *April* 14.

The ſquadron, under the command of the Viſcount de Ponteves, is, we hear, to return to our harbour next ſummer.———This muſt give pleaſure to the many friends which that Nobleman and his Officers formed to themſelves by their politeneſs, and to their nation, by the good diſcipline which they maintained throughout their command. And it muſt prove very advantageous to our citizens to have ſuch returning opportunities to ſupply the Fleets of our good Allies.

The cheapneſs of refitting ſhips in this port, and the victualling them with the beſt pork, beef, &c. is a matter deſerving the attention of foreigners. The ſhip carpenters and other work is faithfully, expeditiouſly and ſkilfully done; and as imported materials are conſumed here, free of the European exciſes, and ſometimes with the benefit of an European bounty on exportation, the neceſſary imported articles come low—Thoſe that are of our own making or produce are known to be much lower, viz. timber, plank, maſts, ſpars, ſheathing-paper, tar, pitch, turpentine, ſmith's work, pumps, &c.

NORWICH, *April* 19.

The raging diſeaſe, called the *influenza*, has made its ſecond attack on the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity; it ſeems to have reſumed its progreſs with redoubled violence: How often the tender frame of man may be expoſed to this ſecondary Plague God only knows; ſo far it calls aloud for medical aid, and ought to excite the gentlemen of the faculty to a thorough inveſtigation of the riſe and progreſs of this triumphing peſt to ſociety.

NEW-YORK, *April* 22.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, dated April 10, 1790.

"The Loyaliſts, who have not received compenſation from government for their loſſes, are hereby informed, that their Committee have received information from the gentlemen in London, to whoſe care they intruſted their Petition to Parliament, that every exertion was making to get it properly introduced, of which there appeared little doubt. The gentlemen recommended it as abſolutely neceſſary to each applicant, to be ready to produce the ſtrongeſt and fulleſt teſtimony of ſervices and loſſes, and moſt eſpecially of the reaſons, if any, why the Claims were not made in time, and how it was impoſſible for them to be within the time limited by the act: All which will be required by the government, and muſt be preciſely ſpecified."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 28.

The following was the order of proceſſion, on Wedneſday laſt, at the funeral of our late learned and illuſtrious citizen Dr. FRANKLIN.—

All the Clergy of the city, including the Miniſters of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpſe.

THE CORPSE, carried by citizens. The pall, ſupported by the Preſident of the State, the Chief Juſtice, the Preſident of the Bank, Samuel Powell, William Bingham and David Rittenhouſe, Eſquires.

Mourners, conſiſting of the family of the deceaſed, with a number of particular friends.

The Secretary and Members of the Supreme Executive Council.

The Speaker and Members of the General Aſſembly.

Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of government.

The gentlemen of the Bar.

The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The Printers of the city, with their Journeymen and Apprentices.

The Philoſophical Society.

The College of Phyſicians.

The Cincinnati.

The College of Philadelphia.

And ſundry other ſocieties, together with a numerous and reſpectable body of Citizens.

The concourſe of ſpectators was greater than ever was known on a like occaſion. It is computed that not leſs than 20,000 perſons attended and witneſſed the funeral. The order and ſilence which prevailed, during the proceſſion, deeply evinced the heartfelt ſenſe entertained by all claſſes of citizens, of the unparalelled virtues, talents and ſervices of the deceaſed.

On Thurſday, the 22d inſtant, the following reſolution was agreed to by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled:

"The Houſe being informed of the deceaſe of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a citizen, whoſe native genius was not more an ornament to human nature, than his various exertions of it have been precious to ſcience, to freedom and to his country, do reſolve, as a mark of the veneration due to his memory, That the members wear the cuſtomary badge of mourning for one month."

On Thurſday laſt the Supreme Executive Council of this State reſolved to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow-citizen, Doctor FRANKLIN.

We hear that the Philoſophical Society have unanimouſly voted a funeral oration, to be delivered by one of their members, in honour of their late illuſtrious Preſident, Dr. FRANKLIN.

Letters, we underſtand, have been received, by the late arrivals from England, which mention, that the Court of London has iſſued orders for the immediate equipment of 24 ſhips of the line, and for the recal of all their officers on half pay, the poſture of political affairs in Europe having rendered the meaſure abſolutely neceſſary.

The bank of a cellar in Walnut-ſtreet, where a number of men were at work, caved in on Saturday laſt, by which unfortunate accident two promiſing young bricklayers were ſmothered. All the exertions of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Ruſh, and other gentlemen of the faculty, to recover them, proved unſucceſsful.

In the year laſt paſt ELEVEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF BARLEY were imported into Philadelphia from the State of Rhode-Iſland. As, in the event of their rejecting the Federal Conſtitution, it is probable the foreign duties and tonnage, and ſome other reſtrictions, may render it impoſſible for Rhode-Iſland to ſend us their Barley of the enſuing crop, (or any other article) it ſeems adviſable for our farmers to put in *Summer Barley*, to ſupply the want of the Rhode-Iſland grain. Fourteen Breweries, that can work to good profit, in this city will require a great quantity of Barley.

In addition to the inducements to propagate the *White Italian Mulberry Tree*, as it regards the production of ſilk, we are informed, that this tree is an excellent Ship Timber. The lots in and near Southwark and Kenſington ought therefore to be ſurrounded with theſe trees.

A correſpondent remarks, that there is very great danger to the health of the inhabitants of this city, from an omiſſion to provide for the expence of viſiting veſſels by the Health Officer. There is no allowance at all to him for the trouble of a viſit, unleſs there is ſomebody on board reported as ſick. A veſſel may come from a port where the plague rages, and may have goods infected with it in her packages, yet the Captain and crew may be in good health. Theſe caſes require looking out for, and this can only be done, by obliging the Health Officer to viſit every veſſel, and allowing him a moderate fee for the trouble. So ſerious a danger, it is hoped, will draw the attention of the Corporation and Aſſembly.

On the 18th inſt. put into Boſton, in diſtreſs, the brig Thomas, Capt. Cruft, out 10 days from Philadelphia.

On Sunday laſt arrived at New-York, the brig Rambler, Captain Keaquick, in 38 days from Havre de Grace. The Captain brought a Paris print of March 12th, entituled, "L'Union, ou Journal de la Liberte, from which the following is extracted.

On the 20th of February, at ſix in the morning, His Imperial Majeſty Joſeph II. Emperor of Germany, departed this life.—He died with the greateſt firmneſs and compoſure, perfectly retaining his ſenſes to the laſt moment. All good men will ever reverence the memory of this Prince, whoſe various good qualities and ardent deſire for the happineſs of his ſubjects entitle him to the eſteem of mankind. Previous to his death, he made the neceſſary arrangements with regard to his ſucceſſor, whoſe arrival at Vienna was hourly expected at the time of the Emperor's death. Excepting this intelligence, the preſent inſtant is rather barren of great events. The cabinets however are very buſy, the hour is pregnant with futurity, and the uſual events of ages are ready to burſt upon us in a moment.

Vienna, Feb. 24. The Emperor's body lay in ſtate till yeſterday morning in the Royal Chapel, and was buried in the evening in one of the vaults appropriated to the Auſtrian Family.

Leopold II. ſucceeds the Emperor Joſeph, and is expected in this capital to-morrow.

*** The *Merchants* and *Traders* of the City of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet in the Long Room at the City-Tavern, THIS DAY, the 28th inſtant, at *Eleven o'Clock in the Morning*, on buſineſs of importance.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

Witliam Adcock,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

An Aſſortment of Carpets and Carpeting, of various ſorts and qualities; ſuperfine, ſecond, middling and coarſe broadcloths, ſuperfine caſſimers, with rattinets and other trimmings; black Genoa velvets of the firſt quality; blue and green ſilk damaſk, and a large and general aſſortment of Goods, as uſual, too tedious for an advertiſement. §

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, ſituated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, ſeven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the reſidue arable, divided into convenient ſized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the beſt grafted fruit. Conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaſter of paris have been laid on the ſoil, which is naturally good, within theſe two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this ſeaſon, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that graſs. There are on the premiſes, elegantly ſituated, a ſtone houſe, 53 feet front, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furniſhed, a ſquare log kitchen, ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. There are two fine ſtreams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for paſturing. Apply to the Printers. t f

On Tueſday Evening, the Fourth of May next,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

A Vocal Concert,

At the Hall of the College, in Fourth-ſtreet.

TICKETS for admiſſion may be had gratis of Mr. JONES at Mr. Adgate's, oppoſite to the Bunch of Grapes, on Monday and Tueſday, the third and fourth of May next, between the hours of twelve and two.

The doors will be opened at 6, and the ſinging will begin preciſely at 8 o'clock.

N. B. There will be a Collection received at the door after the Concert, for defraying the contingent expences.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The Houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

The Time of a Dutch Servant Girl,

Who has near three years to ſerve. She will be ſold low for the caſh. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of April, (inſtant) at 7 o'clock in the Evening,---the following MESSUAGES, LANDS, LOTS of GROUND, and YEARLY GROUND-RENTS, viz.

No. 31. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Delaware river, in the ſaid city; containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 32, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 30: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar, part of a large ground-rent of 266 dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum: now in the tenure of the Widow Hammil.

No. 30. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 31, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 29: ſubject to a ground-rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Joſeph Stride.

No. 29. A Lot or Piece of ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 30, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 28: ſubject to a ground-rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now alſo in the tenure of the ſaid Joſeph Stride.

No. 22. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth 22 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet: bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 23, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 21: ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Charles Thomſon, Eſq;

No. 21. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth 22 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 22, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward partly by a 4 feet 6 inches wide alley, and partly by the tail ends of lots No. 18, 19 and 20: ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of William Griffiths.

No. 20. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, in the ſaid city; containing in breadth 21 feet, and in length or depth 104 feet 6 inches; bounded eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, northward by Marſhall's ground, weſtward by lot No. 21, and ſouthward by lot No. 19: ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Selby Hickman.

No. 19. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth 21 feet, and in length or depth 104 feet 6 inches; bounded eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, northward by lot No. 20, weſtward by lot No. 21, and ſouthward by lot No. 18; ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeven dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent: now in the tenure of Abraham Shoemaker.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid; containining in breadth 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, ſouthward by lot No. 16, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet 6 inches wide alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and northward by lot No. 18; ſubject to a ground-rent of twenty dollars per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent; now in the tenure of Captain James Montgomery.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth 22 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 151 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſouthward by a meſſuage and ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, weſtward by lot No. 8, and northward by lots No. 2, 5, 6, and 7, with the common uſe and privilege of a 4 feet wide alley, at the diſtance of 97½ feet weſtward from Second-ſtreet, extending into South-ſtreet: ſubject to a ground-rent of £4 10. per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital: now in the tenure of Hugh Lenox.

No. 8. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cedar or South-ſtreet, between Second and George-ſtreets in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length or depth 81 feet, bounded northward by South-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, weſtward by lot No 9. and eaſtward by lots No. 1 and 7: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20/8 ſterling---part of a large ground-rent of £9 1 4 ſterling per annum, payable to the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania: now in the tenure of Hugh Lenox.

No. 9. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot; containing in breadth 20 feet and in length or depth 81 feet, bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 10, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, and eaſtward by lot No. 8: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20/8 ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £9 1 4 ſterling per annum: now in the tenure of Reſolve Smith.

No. 7. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining No. 8, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet 6 inches, bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtwaſd by lot No. 8, ſouthward by lot No. 1, and eaſtward by lot No. 6: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20/ ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £9 1 4 ſterling per annum; now in the tenure of Hugh Lenox.

No. 6. A Lot orPiece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet 6 inches; bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 7, ſouthward by lot No. 1. and eaſtward by lot No. 5: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20/ ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £9 1 4 ſterling per annum: now in the tenure of Ann Robinſon.

No. 5. A Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth 15 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 58 feet 6 inches; bounded northward by South-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 6, ſouthward by lot No. 1, and eaſtward by the ſaid 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege of the ſame: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20/ ſterling, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of £9 1 4 ſterling per annum; now in the tenure of Leonard Keſler, jun.

No. 4. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Store, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate at the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and South-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or front on South-ſtreet 97 feet 6 inches, bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſouthward by lot No. 3, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and northward by ſaid South-ſtreet: ſubject to a ground-rent of 6/ per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital: now in the tenure of Solomon Marochie and Mary his wife, late Mary Holton.

No. 3. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot; containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 97 feet 6 inches: bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, northward by lot No. 4, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and ſouthward by lot No. 2, ſubject to a ground-rent of £3 18 per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital: now in the tenure of William Williams.

No. 2. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, adjoining the laſt lot, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 97 feet 6 inches; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, northward by lot No. 3, weſtward by the ſaid 4 feet alley, with the privilege of the ſame, and ſouthward by lot No. 1, ſubject to a ground-rent of £3 18 per annum, being a proportion of nine piſtoles per annum on 63 feet on Second-ſtreet, payable to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital; now in the tenure of James Smith.

No. 10. A yearly Ground rent of 45 dollars, chargeable on and iſſuing out of a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of South ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth 45 feet, and in length or depth 81 feet; bounded northward by South-ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 9, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, and weſtward by lot No. 11, on which there are erected ſundry meſſuages and other improvements: formerly in the tenure of Thomas Lake.

No. 11. A yearly Ground-rent of 21 dollars and one third of a dollar, chargeable on and iſſuing out of a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of South and George-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth on South-ſteeet 20 feet, and in length or front on George-ſtreet 81 feet; bounded northward by South-ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 10, ſouthward by ground formerly of Henry Jones, now of the heirs of Captain Lake, and weſtward by George-ſtreet; on which there are erected a two ſtory Brick Houſe, a Frame Houſe, and other improvements: in the tenure of John O'Neal.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and Chriſtian-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 80 feet, and in length or front on Chriſtian-ſtreet 150 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground of the Swedes' Church Congregation, weſtward by ground of Conrad Pidgeon, and northward by Chriſtian-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground-rent of £8 per annum, payable to the ſaid Swedes' Church Congregation, now in the tenure of James Smith. This lot will be divided into convenient building lots, a plan of which will be ſhewn at the time of ſale.

No. 13. A Lot or Piece of Marſh Meadow Ground, ſituate in Moyamenſing townſhip and county of Philadelphia; bounded by lands of William Craig, Samuel Morris, Samuel Rhoads and by a lane leading to the main road in the marſh; containing about 3 acres and 1 perch: now in the tenure of James Smith.

No. 28. A Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 102 feet, bounded ſouthward by Spruce-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 29, northward by Marſhall's ground, and eaſtward by lot No. 27; ſubject to a ground rent of five dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, part of the ſaid large ground-rent of 266 dollars and two thirds of a dollar; now in the tenure of James Smith.

No. 14. A Lot or Piece of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip and county of Philadelphia, bounded by lands lately belonging to Henry Elves, Daniel Joy, Philip Price, and by the public road leading from this city to the Province-Iſland; containing about 8 acres and 17 perches: now in the tenure of Henry Lentz.

No. 15. A Lot or Piece of Land, ſituate in Moyamenſing townſhip and county aforeſaid; bounded by land of Luke Morris, and by the public road leading to the Province-Iſland; containing about 2 acres: now in the tenure of John Cope.

Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Robert Smith (Carpenter) late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 30th of this inſtant, April, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Norris-town, one equal fourth part of all that plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, whereon Chriſtian Steer and Mary his wife now live, containing 307 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; ſubject to the life of ſaid Mary Steer (formerly Hitner.) And one equal fourth part of a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, now in poſſeſſion. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of Frederick Hitner, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 20, 1790.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the ſuit of the Executors of Chriſtian Minnick, deceaſed, and the other at the ſuit of John Booze, and alſo of another writ of Venditioni Exponas, and a writ of Fieri Facias, all to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Brown, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 800 acres of land, ſituate in the ſaid Falls townſhip; bounded by lands of William Biles, Thomas Riche, William Martin, and the river Delaware; together with ſundry goods and chattels; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of the ſaid Samuel Brown, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 26, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of April next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Moore townſhip, and county of Northampton, adjoining lands of Henry Deatts, John Kleintops, by vacant land, and Nicholas Nealich's land; containing 115 acres and 137 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Daniel Schwartz, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Wincheſter, Virginia, March 31, 1790.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27th February, an apprentice lad to the hatters trade, named *William French*, 20 years old the firſt of laſt January, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full faced; had on and took with him, a new very large cocked hat, one ditto ſomething more than half worn, ſhort brim and deep crown, light coloured cloth coat, ſtriped jacket, black breeches, and white ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by † JAMES WALKER.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, 12th of Fourth Month (April) 1790.

THE CONTRIBUTORS are deſired to attend the Election, to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, agreeable to law, on the third day of the Fifth Month (May) next, being the ſecond day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chooſe Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers,
SAMUEL COATS, Clerk.

To be Sold, by Public Sale,

On the 3d day of May, 1790,

A MESSUAGE and TRACT of LAND, ſituated in the townſhip of Blockley, Philadelphia county, on the Lancaſter road, containing between eight and nine acres of land, two dwellings thereon, with a good well of water at the door, and is ſuitable for a ſtore. On the premiſes are a good bearing orchard, and an acre and a half of wood land, with a barn and ſtabling. The property of JOHN SUPPLEE, living near the premiſes, and to be ſold as above mentioned, if not ſold before by private ſale. †2w

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SECRETARY's OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20, 1790.

THE Honorable the Legiſlature having, by reſolve, authorized the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council "to contract for the purchaſe of a ſuitable lot of ground, for the purpoſe of erecting thereon a magazine for the ſtorage of gunpowder, and alſo to contract for erecting ſuch building, upon ſuch conſtructions and of ſuch dimenſions, as will conduce to the ſecurity of the public in this inſtance, and that this Houſe will at their next ſeſſion by law make proviſion for the expences of ſuch purchaſe and building."

NOTICE is hereby given that propoſals, from any perſons willing to furniſh materials for erecting a magazine for the ſtorage of gunpowder, will be received at this office until the twenty-ſeventh inſtant. CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas held at Newtown, in and for the county of Bucks, March Term 1790, We the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed in a certain action of attachment brought by John Briggs, Croſadale Ward, and John Winder, plaintiffs, againſt Bernard Sigman, late of the county of Bucks aforeſaid, abſconded defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Bernard Sigman to meet on Saturday, the firſt day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown, with their accounts legally prepared for ſettlement, where and when a dividend will be made of a ſum of money attached in the hands of Robert Ramſey. †

DANIEL MARTIN,
THOMAS JENKS, jun.
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
} Auditors.

Newtown, April 10, 1790.

PURSUANT to the directions of the laſt will and teſtament of *Michael Diefenderfer*, late of the borough of Lancaſter, deceaſed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 11th day of May next, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob Diefenderfer, in the town of New-Holland, in Lancaſter county, a valuable Plantation, ſituate in Earl townſhip, in the ſaid county of Lancaſter, and near to the town of New-Holland, containing one hundred and ſeventy acres (or thereabouts) of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling houſe, a good log barn, a pump of excellent water near the houſe, about eight acres of good meadow; about ninety acres thereof are clear, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered.

Alſo another valuable Plantation, adjoining the ſaid town of New-Holland, containing about two hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, on which are a good log dwelling houſe, a good barn, part of ſtone and part of frame work, a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe, about eight acres of good meadow, and more may be eaſily made and watered by a ſmall ſtream which runs through the lands; about one hundred acres thereof are clear, and the remainder good wood land.

Alſo the yearly ground rents or rent charges of ſeven ſhillings Pennſylvania currency, payable for and iſſuing out of each of the lots of ground ſituate in the ſaid town of New-Holland.

And on Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid Michael Diefenderfer, in the ſaid borough of Lancaſter, three valuable Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, ſituate on the waters of Black-Hole creek, on the ſouth ſide of the weſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, in the connty of Northumberland, one of them containing two hundred and ninety-eight acres and allowance, one other of them containing two hundred and fifty-two acres and allowance, and the other of them containing three hundred and two acres and allowance, on one of which tracts there are ſundry valuable improvements. All late the eſtate of the ſaid Michael Diefenderfer, deceaſed. Attendance will be given and the conditions of ſale made known at the times and places aforeſaid, by CHRISTIANA DIEFENDERFER, Executrix.
MATTHIAS YOUNG, Executor.

April the 1ſt, 1790. §4 w.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISRAEL MOORE, deceaſed, are deſired to meet on the 13th day of May next, at the *Sign of the Leopard*, in Eaſtown, Cheſter county, and bring their accounts and obligations, that they may pay as the law directs; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. ‡

JAMES MORRIS,
MORRIS MORRIS,
} Adminiſtrators.

April 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS GIBBS MENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, miniſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Gulf Mill, on the third day of April, a Negroe man, named ISHMAEL, about 5 feet high, yellow faced, walks limping, having had his feet frozen, bitten, is very bow leged, and has had one of his thighs broke. He had on, and took away with him, a red coat, faced with blue with ſmall buttons on it, a darkiſh coloured cloth jacket, faced with blue ed linen jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches ſomewhat worn, pair of woolen ſtockings, old ſhoes, with iron buckles in them, old wool hat, two tow ſhirts, one of which he wears over his clothes to diſguiſe himſelf. He is very fond of drinking, plays on the fiddle, and has one with him, and would rather play on it than work. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and puts him in the gaol or workhouſe in the Thirteen States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § DAVID BRIGGS.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take ſaid Negroe on board, or other people to harbour him, at their peril.

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Best possible image.